

# THE ATHENEUM

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The Senate invite applications for the post of **UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR IN MATHEMATICS**, tenable at KING'S COLLEGE. The salary will be £600 per annum, and the tenure of the post will date from JANUARY 1, 1913.

Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more than three referees, must be received not later than the first post on JULY 23, 1912, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. from whom further particulars may be obtained. HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH.

AN ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE will be appointed for work beginning in October. Half of the Assistant Lecturer's time will be given to the English Department in the University, the other half to Lectures and Classes in connection with the Workers' Educational Association. Stipend £150 per annum.

Applications to be made on or before JULY 22, addressed to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Candidates are requested to send in not more than three testimonials. GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

The Governing Body invite applications for the post of LECTURER IN FORESTRY and FOREST MYCOTOLOGY. Salary £300 per annum, with residence. Duties to commence OCTOBER 1st. Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and by three references, to be sent by SATURDAY, July 13, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom details may be obtained.

SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH, Commercial History, Geography, and Physics, REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER. Commencing salary £180.—Forms of application (to be returned by JULY 19) from DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Education Office, Salford.

THE VICTORIA

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER IN GERMAN. Stipend £150.—Applications should be sent, not later than JULY 22, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES

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Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. The duties will be confined in the main to Language teaching. Salary £140. Applications and testimonials should be received not later than SATURDAY, September 14, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.

Bangor, June 19, 1912.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING.

The Council will shortly proceed to appoint a RESEARCH FELLOW IN BRITISH ROMAN ARCHEOLOGY. Applications, with copies of not more than three testimonials, must be received by JULY 10.—For particulars apply to THE REGISTRAR.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER of this School. Salary £250, with house.

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An applicant must be a Graduate of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualifications as may be approved by the Board of Education.

Applications, with not more than three testimonials (copies), should be delivered by post to the undersigned on or before AUGUST 1st next.

Conveyancing will be a disqualification for the appointment.

Copies of the Scheme, and further particulars, can be obtained from the undersigned.

JNO. G. SWAINSON, Clerk to the Governors.

42, Church Street, Lancaster, July 4, 1912.

MIDDLESEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TWICKENHAM COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Owing to the death of the Head Mistress, the Governors of the above school invite applications for the appointment of a successor. The person appointed will be required to take up duties as from the commencement of the Autumn Term, 1912. Applicants must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, or have passed those University Examinations which, when passed by men, entitle them to graduate.

Commencing salary £300 per annum, rising by increments of £25 in alternate years to £500.—Application forms, which must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, July 13, 1912, can be obtained on the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, from Mr. R. S. GUTT, Education Offices, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, on One Evening a Week, at the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, VINCENT SQUARE, S.W. The fee is 2s. for One Attendance of about Three Hours. Applicants should be fully qualified Architects in practice, with experience in Lecturing.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.U. to whom they must be returned by THURSDAY, July 11, 1912. Every communication must be marked "T.I." on the envelope.

Conveyancing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.U.

July 4, 1912.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE,

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HEAD MASTER OF DAY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The Governors invite applications for the position of HEAD MASTER. The salary is £600, rising by increments to £800. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Commercial education, be Graduates of a University, and must be able to commence work at the beginning of September. All applications must contain complete particulars of qualifications and experience and be sent to the undersigned, together with the names of six referees and copies of not less than three testimonials, by THURSDAY, July 11.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Local Education Authority.

D. SAVAGE, Secretary.

June 22, 1912.

HEAD MASTER FOR CHRIST'S COLLEGE

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.

Applications are invited for the appointment of HEAD MASTER.

He must be a University man and a communicant member of the Church of England, not essential to be in Orders. Salary £1,000 per annum, house rent free, boarders allowed.—For further particulars and application forms apply to THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Applications close JULY 21 next.

June 22, 1912.

SUTTON COLDFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SCIENCE MASTER REQUIRED IN SEPTEMBER, to take Chemistry and Physics in the Grammar School, and to act as Principal of the adjoining Technical School. Commencing salary £250 per annum.

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STAFFORDSHIRE EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

COUNTY CHEMISTRY MASTER WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER.

Salary £300 per annum. University Graduate, with special knowledge of Chemistry.—Forms of application, and further particulars, can be obtained from GRAHAM BALFOUR, M.A., Director of Education, Stafford. Applications must be received not later than JULY 12.

LEYTON HIGHER EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LEYTONSTONE.

Head Master—M. GOMPERTZ, M.A.

WANTED, to begin in SEPTEMBER, for the above-named School, a GRADUATE, to teach History and Latin on the oral method of House or Conway. Subsidiary Subjects: Geography and Music or Swedish Drill. Salary £150 to £160, according to experience, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l.—For forms of application and stamped addressed envelope to K. DEMPSEY, Clerk to the Committee, Town Hall, Leyton.

PORTSMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(HIGHER EDUCATION.)

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal—J. W. ALLISON, A.R.C.A.

APPOINTMENT OF SECOND MASTER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a SECOND MASTER in the MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART, PORTSMOUTH.

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Applications must be made on the required form, a copy of which, together with full particulars, will be forwarded on the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

The application form, duly completed, and accompanied by copies only of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, July 17, addressed to THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE, at the Municipal College Portsmouth.

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE BOYS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Head Master—J. B. GAUNT, Esq., B.A. B.Sc.

A FORM MASTER, who must be a Graduate in Arts, is required for the above School for SEPTEMBER 12. Salary 1200, rising by 75, to 1275. Previous experience in recognized Secondary School allowed for according to Committee's scale. All applications to be received by JULY 10.

For form of application and scale of salaries send stamped addressed foolscap envelope to

SPURLEY REY, Secretary,  
Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
June 25, 1912.

## BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TECHNICAL AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

WANTED, ON AUGUST 1 next, an ORGANIZING MASTER to take charge of these Schools. Salary 1200, a year. Must hold a University Degree in Science, and have had experience in teaching and in Evening School work. List of duties may be had from the undersigned, to whom applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered not later than JULY 8.

ALFRED PLATT, Clerk to the Council.  
Town Hall, Bingley.

## WATFORD SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART

The Committee invite applications for the position of INSTRUCTOR in French, German, English, History, and Geography for the DAY COMMERCIAL COURSE which it is proposed to establish in SEPTEMBER. The Classes will extend over Nine Hours a Week during the Session of Forty Weeks, and the teaching fee will be at the rate of 5s. an hour.

Particulars can be obtained by sending stamped directed envelope to J. WOODMAN, Clerk, Watford Higher Education Sub-Committee, Public Library, Watford, by whom all applications must be received on or before SATURDAY, July 13, 1912.

## EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LEIGHTON HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE.

An ASSISTANT MASTER, holding a University Degree or equivalent qualification, REQUIRED in the above-named School after the Summer Holidays. The Master appointed will be required to take Mathematics in both the Higher Elementary School and Pupil Teachers' Centre. Commencing salary 1200, to 1250, according to experience. Form of application will be forwarded upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope by THE SECRETARY, Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich.

## GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ART MISTRESS.

The Education Committee require the services of an ART MISTRESS, to give instruction in the COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS, and also, if required, at Evening Classes in the administrative area. The candidate appointed must reside where directed, and devote her whole time to the service of the Committee.

Inclusive salary 1200, per annum, rising by annual increments of 100, to a maximum of 1500, per annum, together with travelling expenses according to scale.

Applications, made on forms which may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, must reach THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICIAL, County Hall, Cardiff, not later than JULY 10, 1912.

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Applications for appointment should be sent not later than MONDAY, July 8, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom forms of application and further particulars can be obtained.

A. J. NAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.

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## LITERATURE

## THE INFLUENCE OF GREECE AND ROME.

MUCH is now being written on the genius of the Greeks, and what they have done for modern civilization. If any one desires a proof how ample the field and how various the matter, let him compare any of these books—the two here before us, Prof. Mahaffy's Lowell Lectures, Prof. Butcher's 'Aspects,' &c.—and he will find that they differ wholly one from the other. Each author looks at the thing from a separate aspect, and thinks his own branch the most important. They only agree in perceiving that the onslaught of modern science on classical education is tending to make Greek optional, and warning the twentieth century of the danger. Thus Mr. Livingstone's book differs most widely from the Lowell Lectures in that he bluntly declares that he will have no politics, though in nothing did the Greeks exhibit greater ability; he shows more than once that he knows little about the pure mathematics of that people, which was without equal in its imagination and its logic; and he is wholly silent on the question of domestic slavery, which had such importance in giving leisure to the free citizen.

The danger of neglecting these topics is that the author gets too narrow a conception of Greek genius; he sets up an ideal too small, and calls things out-

*The Greek Genius and its Meaning to Us.* By R. W. Livingstone. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).

*The Legacy of Greece and Rome.* By W. G. de Burgh. (Macdonald & Evans.)

side it exceptions to be accounted for. Thus the society of Sparta is called a great exception which will not fit into the life of other Hellenic cities, yet the life of Sparta was felt by every native critic to be as Greek as anything the land possessed, and it was the dream of every political speculator to approximate to the Spartan type in his theoretical schemes. An ideal at which so many thinkers aimed cannot be counted an exception without confusion of thought. So again Mr. Livingstone calls Plato a great exception, because Plato left the ordinary clear everyday writing and thinking to soar into a higher and vaguer atmosphere. But Plato was the Greekest of the Greeks, and, if that wonderful nation excelled the rest in anything, it was in the number of those who were exceptions in Mr. Livingstone's sense, because they rose into an ideal world and grasped thoughts that only a genius can grasp. Æschylus was just as much an exception in this sense as Plato; so was Herodotus, so was Aristotle, especially if we are to set up the society of Sophocles and Aristophanes and Thucydides as our model, and measure all the rest in relation to it. Our author has much to say about Euripides's position, but here again we have a strange omission. The gallery of the five great heroines—Alcestis, Macaria, Polyxena, Iphigenia in Aulis, and again in Tauris—so like, and yet so delicately shaded with differences; these he never mentions.

He says in his Preface that he fully expects to excite contradiction, and that he thinks it a good thing to do. He will not therefore find fault with us if we mention one or two other points on which we disagree with him before turning to the far pleasanter task of acknowledging his great merits. When speaking of Plato's 'Republic,' he calls it a society where "marriage was promiscuous," and "men's wives common property." This is an odd conclusion for a scholar. It may have been the ribald comment of some Attic *fille de joie*, who also claimed Epicurus as the vindicator of her profession. Plato made marriages temporary; he held that a reassortment of young men and women might be advantageous. But each marriage ceremony was as religious and solemn as our own Office. There was nothing to him more odious than any promiscuity among the breeders of the race.

The author repeats in various forms the old acceptance of the phrase in Pericles's speech that the Athenians pursued beauty with elegant simplicity, or with elegance without expense. We have already maintained in these columns that the word *εὐτέλεια* has no such meaning in Attic Greek—it is always vulgar cheapness, or narrow frugality—and that in no case, even as mistranslated, can it be applied to the splendid extravagances of Athenian art. The audience within sight of the Acropolis would have ridiculed such a statement, and no orator would have used in this connexion a word of such mean association of ideas.

We do not hold that the modern interest in Hellenism dates from Winckelmann—it was as old as the Della Robbia school in art, and the Neapolitan companions of Sannazaro in literature. The author tells us in a note that the fee of Evenus the sophist was five minæ, and speaks in the text as if that were equivalent to 200*l.* This surely requires explanation, as does the statement that there is an Orphic passage in Homer. Such knowledge is too recondit for us.

Little flaws, however, will not prevent the reader from studying the book with pleasure and profit. On the whole, as befits a writer on Greek subjects, Mr. Livingstone's style is good and clear, and has that directness which he justly praises in his masters. His essays on the notes of Liberty, Beauty, Manysidedness, &c., are most suggestive, and should be of great use not only to students training themselves in literature, but also to art lovers. Here is an admirable summary of his work (p. 178):—

"Our original purpose was to seize the essential elements in Hellenism [Hellenedom] and set them down without asserting any connexion between them. So we passed from the Greeks' sense of Beauty to their Freedom, their Directness, their Humanism, their Manysidedness, their Sanity. As we advanced, it appeared that these were not isolated qualities.... The Greek sense of Beauty does perhaps stand alone. But the others depend, like the links of a chain, from the Greek Freedom as their outward and negative, and Greek Directness as their inward and positive condition. [Owing to these two qualities the Greeks became Humanists, and therefore] Manysided, for man is a creature of many sides, and because they were Direct in their view they were also Sane. For if you look straight at Man, you see that he is at bottom not like the Cuchulain of Mr. Yeats, or the Salome of O. Wilde, but—a human being."

This last sentence Mr. Livingstone had already developed in his chapter on the tone of Directness, to us the most interesting in the book. Our modern artistic existence, according to him, is

"a somnambulism with rare moments of waking. And our eyes are fixed on sordid details, on abstruse and complicated topics, and miss the ordinary things that lie at our feet. Our poets are no better.... Shelley tries in twenty-one verses to make me think of his skylark as a blithe spirit (which I know it is not). Sappho and Simonides with four words make me see a real nightingale—a far saner pleasure than Shelley's 'unbodied joy' could give. The visions they see are not Shelley's, but a girl who cannot mind her loom for thinking of her lover, or the shepherds trampling on the bluebells as they follow their flocks on the hills, or a stormy night and men drinking beside blazing logs."

and so on. But now "if a poet is musical or picturesque, if he catches our fancy or tickles our ears, we never ask whether what he says is true." What is worse, we will add, is that these poets seldom ask themselves the question. We feel that they are artists who are frequently posing, and generally thrusting themselves between their reader and the pictures they

invite him to admire. We know that sort of thing among the Greeks also, but there it is rare and ridiculous, e.g., in Timotheus's 'Persæ' or Lycophron's 'Alexandra,' though they only agree with the modern poets in being unreal. An obvious analogy may be found in music. We have the directness of Mozart, Haydn, Handel; even J. S. Bach and Beethoven are always clear and direct in their themes, though amazingly complex in their handling. But then we come to the recent schools, who have taken their cue from Wagner. His followers, it seems to the present reviewer, present us with his eccentricities without his genius. They too pose throughout their work, and wish us to marvel at their amazing cleverness in producing music that despises melody and violates harmony. Yet, in a society of growing complexity, the simple directness of earlier stages of art will fail to satisfy, unless it conceals beneath a simple result the most elaborate technical harmony, as was the case with the Parthenon, in its marvellous disguise of simplicity. Here we must pause, though every chapter of the book suggests equally interesting problems.

We come now to 'The Legacy of Greece and Rome,' a book wholly different in aim, execution, and character. While the former, elegantly printed on good paper, has all the refined flavour of the Oxford man and the Oxford Press about it, and is eminently aristocratic in the best sense, the latter is intended for the less educated, and is produced in a cheap and less attractive form — *εὐτελείαν συγγεγραμμένον*, to use the word in the proper Greek sense, which this author mistranslates, as does the other. We doubt if it is wise or practical to seek to attract readers ignorant of all classics by this democratic attempt. For it is certain that external dress does affect human beings, and a graceful book with attractive pictures would have given Mr. de Burgh a far better chance of commanding attention. With this qualification, we think his work very well done. Covering an enormous course of time—for he deals not only with Greek and Roman civilization and history, but also with their Oriental and Ægean precursors—Mr. de Burgh walks with clear vision, and with a sure foot, across the ages. We have found him accurate everywhere, so far as we have been able to test his work. His style is simple, but not attractive, and we think that in such a book occasional rhetorical passages might have helped to impress an uninstructed reader and make him feel the wonders of the story.

He apparently justifies his book by the opinion

"that every boy and girl in our secondary schools should, during at least one year of the course of study, master the outlines of Universal History. They would thus be furnished with a scheme, portions of which would afterwards be studied in more detail."

Such a method, unfortunately, induces the habit of superficiality and smattering at an early age. We should prefer, as a training in general culture, that the child should know a single epoch in a single country with some detail, and so be introduced to what is real history—acquaintance with some definite men and women in definite circumstances. The volume before us is, however, so well and ably done that we should like to see it a little expanded. If Mr. de Burgh ever undertakes to do this, he might reconsider a few points. He writes as if he thought a passion for big figures was the attribute of our age. We could cite many instances where the antiquity of things has been underrated from undue scepticism. His account of the Rosetta Stone as a key to the decipherment of Egyptian is quite unintelligible as it stands, or else wrong. He omits altogether the predynastic kings of Egypt who have risen above the horizon. Coming to Greek things, we may call Socrates's face ugly, but hardly repellent. It is an old blunder that 30,000 Athenians, or any such number, ever sat in an Attic theatre. We do not recognize Pergamum as the chief centre of Hellenic sculpture at any time. But we need not make much of such trifles. We commend, among many good chapters, that on Alexander as particularly good and clear, and lay down the little book with an honest admiration for the author's wide and accurate knowledge.

*In Praise of Cambridge: an Anthology in Prose and Verse.* By Sydney Waterlow. (Constable & Co.)

MR. WATERLOW has worked zealously at his collection; has had help from experts, including Mr. Kellett, who produced a good 'Book of Cambridge Verse' last year; and the result is an admirable volume, with none of the omissions which justify a reviewer in the easy task of grumbling. Wisely, he has gone beyond his title, and published all sorts of comments, abuse as well as praise, and what the eye of fiction sees as well as the more sober glance of the initiate. The reader has thus the chance of getting an all-round view, and indulging in that difference of opinion which is attractive alike to the sophist and the philosopher.

"Oxford should be seen, and Cambridge, if there is time," is the old verdict of the guide-book. The Oxford book in this series runs to two volumes, and betrays somewhat excessively the zeal to write about a show place. Much less has been written about Cambridge, and Mr. Waterlow's collection is consequently more digestible, though it does not disdain comments, principally guaranteed by the eminent names of their authors. Mr. H. G. Wells is even more crushing in his view of universities than Mr. Hardy is in 'Jude the Obscure,' and there are other detractors, whom we can take *cum grano salis*, especially when the salt is wit.

An ingenious section is devoted to 'Cambridge versus Oxford,' in which the views of Maitland and Macaulay, the verbosity of Gladstone, the dry humour of Leslie Stephen, and the remarks of an irreverent American provide more or less expert verdicts. Erasmus might have headed the section with his comment that you could learn Greek at Cambridge without the Trojan rows which spoil it at Oxford, but there is enough to stimulate thought and amusement. Our contribution to the question is the remark of the Viennese professor, "Sie sollten froh sein, zwei solche Kerle zu haben." But Oxford is likely to have the best of it on paper. Did not Paley, the one divine whose arid thought has been imposed on generations of Cambridge undergraduates, set his face firmly against English composition? Perhaps it is worth while to add a note that Dryden's famous comparison of the universities is not to be taken too seriously, as Dr. A. W. Ward shows in the latest volume of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.' As a matter of fact, you have only to go to one university to hear the merits of the other; for, thanks to the tardiness of the London and North-Western Railway, the two places remain sensibly divided, though they exchange their learned products. The epigram which wins the most acceptance says that the Oxford man goes about as if the world belonged to him, and the Cambridge man as if he did not care to whom it belonged.

Among a host of things that have pleased us, we may mention the contributions of 'Erewhon' Butler; Mrs. Cornford, whose pretty verses have caught the fascination of the October term; J. E. B. Mayor and James Payn on the Backs; and the prose of the authors of 'Ionica' and 'The Longest Journey.' The volume ends suitably with the 'Farewell' of that strange, passionate creature, Amy Levy. Newnham and Girton have gone through various phases, which, perhaps, have not been chronicled by responsible critics. Here is a comment on Degrees for Women in 'Pages from a Private Diary,' which belongs, it is well to add, to the last century:—

"My sister-in-law looks at the question from the matrimonial point of view. I am told, she says, that *some* first-class girls marry, *some* third-class, *no* second-class, and all the failures. You must consider, therefore, whether you wish to attract more frivolous girls to Cambridge, and so increase their chances of marriage by diminishing your son's chances of taking honours."

The feminine pen supplies Mr. Waterlow with some pretty examples of the eye of romance. Modern examples have, however, not equalled Ouida in this respect. She discovered a pretty little *fleuriste* breaking the hearts of undergraduates in the narrow desert of Trinity Lane, and credited Neville's Court, if we remember aright, with elms. Was there not a ghost in that august part of Trinity? A ghost, as George Meredith says, "is a distinction above titles," and we hope Mr. Waterlow may in a new edition manage



to add the supernatural to his collection. We congratulate him on his courage in not printing "both of Milton's heavy jests on the death of Hobson." In a seventeenth-century Jest-Book the other day we came across an anonymous piece on the old carrier which was quite as good. But most of the 'College Jests' of that day are so feeble in quality that no one would feel grateful to the collector who disinterred them. The anthologist has to struggle through whole tracts of dullness, and seldom gets due credit for his omissions.

Gunning's 'Reminiscences of Cambridge' have been judiciously used, but we wonder that the collector was able to resist his account of Sturbridge Fair and the attractions of the gay Miss Gherkin, whose name, when her size could not be fairly rendered by a small vegetable, became Miss Mango. Gunning's strange account of Coleridge applauding sedition at the trial of Frend, and then evading notice and allowing the proctor to seize a man with an arm so deformed that he could not clap his hands, is duly inserted, and a note at the end explains that the affair was preconcerted, so that Coleridge was not an arrant coward. The correction was made in our own review of Gunning's book in 1854.

The lighter side of Cambridge life is not neglected, and we find a striking letter concerning the drunken vivacity of Porson, which suggests that "characters," as they are emphatically called, make excellent reading. Oxford, perhaps owing to Mr. Tuckwell's gifts of style and memory, seems to have been richer in such men than Cambridge. A 'Musick Speech' of John ("Demosthenes") Taylor is printed here, and a note reminds us that Dr. Johnson was fascinated by his silence. The 'Literary Anecdotes' of Nichols would have supplied an admirable picture of Taylor's habits by a friend. He could turn in a moment from conviviality to work:—

"If you called on him in College after dinner, you were sure to find him sitting at an old oval walnut-tree table entirely covered with books, in which, as the common expression runs, he seemed to be buried; you began to make apologies for disturbing a person so well employed; but he immediately told you to advance, taking care to disturb as little as you could the books on the floor; and called out, 'John, John, bring pipes and glasses'; and then fell to procuring a small space for the bottle just to stand on, but which could hardly ever be done without shoving off an equal quantity of the furniture at the other end: and he instantly appeared as cheerful, good-humoured, and *degagé*, as if he had not been at all engaged or interrupted. Suppose now you had staid as long as you would, and been entertained by him most agreeably, you took your leave, and got half-way down the stairs; but recollecting somewhat that you had more to say to him, you go in again; the bottle and glasses were gone, the books had expanded themselves so as to reoccupy the whole table, and he was just as much buried in them as when you first broke in on him. I never knew this convenient faculty to an equal degree in any other scholar."

A character of a different sort was Robert Forster, once famous as the Clare barber. He never shaved on Sunday, when he made a point of attending as many different places of worship as he could get to. He ran about everywhere, which won him the title of the Flying Barber, and he was the recipient of many comic letters addressed to Robert Fly Forster, Esq. His friends presented him with a silver basin, and he boasted a coat of arms for which George Stevens invented the motto, "Radit iter liquidum."

*Paullo majora canamus.* Mr. Waterlow has culled the tribute which Dr. Frazer in his edition of Pausanias renders to his college for the opportunity of peaceful and happy work. We conclude our notice by adding the words of another great scholar concerning the spirit of Cambridge:—

"True it is that in these ancient courts and halls, in the cloisters and gardens, the charm which one feels is inseparably blended with a certain strain of melancholy. How often, in the long course of the centuries, have these haunts been associated, not only with the efforts which triumphed and the labours which bore lasting fruit, but also with the lost causes and the impossible loyalties, with the theories which were overthrown, with the visions which faded, with the brave and patient endeavours which ended in failure and defeat! Nevertheless, this place speaks to us of a corporate intellectual life which has been continuous; not always, indeed, free from the incubus of superstition or the heavy hand of external despotism; not always exempt from a depressing lethargy within; yet always preserving some secret spring of recuperative vigour, and thus linking the past by a tradition which has in a great measure run parallel with the fortunes of England."

The passage owes something to Matthew Arnold, but it is a fine embodiment of "the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation."

*The Life of James, First Duke of Ormonde.*  
By Lady Burghclere. 2 vols. (John Murray.)

It is at first sight surprising, to those who know what manner of man he was and what he did, that Ormond should have waited until now for a biography of reasonable length. For personal character alone he stands out as one of the most attractive of the men of the seventeenth century; and, though failure is written in larger letters than success upon the more strenuous periods of his career, he played a great and honourable part throughout a long life and in every variety of circumstance, and held the esteem, even when it was combined with the bitterest form of opposition, of all sorts of men. He was not a Strafford or a Cromwell; but Strafford, whom he faced in the height of his power, made him his friend, and held him to be the one man worthy of trust; and Cromwell, whom he fought, and who had him in his hands in circumstances which would have justified his death, held him in such honour that he waived

the advantage. Ormond had a remarkable serenity and—so to speak—spaciousness of character; a fine disdain of anything that was not honest; a lofty tolerance of difference of opinion or creed, along with the most intense political convictions and the most genuine piety. In a world of charlatans like Buckingham, second-rate and intriguing officials like Arlington, virulent haters like Lauderdale or Shaftesbury, coarse harridans like Barbara Villiers—amid all this crew he stood forth *integer vitæ*, the intimate of none but honest men, and went on his way amid all expressions of jealousy and hatred with the half-unconscious disdain of a great patrician. In the disinterestedness of his public actions, as in the purity of his private life; in the fervency of his loyalty to the Crown—a loyalty which "was his idol"—he appeared to walk, as it were, upon a higher plane than those around him; while his natural buoyancy of temper, combined with great shrewdness and a keen sense of humour, led him to bear the heaviest blows of fortune, defeat, and disappointment, the envious intrigues of smaller men, neglect and ingratitude from the monarchs to whom his loyalty was so self-forgetting and flawless, impoverishment and the loss of those whom he held most dear, with serene and patient acquiescence.

Into Ormond's actual achievements it is not possible to enter. Final failure was the result, and this failure has obscured the successes. Throughout the welter of confusion in Ireland which followed upon Strafford's death, he fought a hopeless fight, with unceasing industry and devotion and neglect of his own interests, against all obstacles—the double-dealing and "ingrained egoism" of Charles I., the jealousy and treachery of colleagues, the want of all adequate resources; and he failed, as a far greater soldier would have failed. Through the even more lamentable period of the post-Restoration settlement, when, as Essex said, the awarding of lands in Ireland was "a meer scramble," he fought for equity; and here, too, he failed, as a far greater statesman would have failed. In each case we can only imagine the worse things that would have happened if any but an honest and a great-hearted man had been there instead of himself.

That the career of a man so attractive and in many respects so great should have been little known is due, we think, especially to three causes. In the first place, the whole of Ormond's administrative life was spent in Ireland and for Ireland, during that part of Irish history which is obscured for the general reader by the issues of conflict at home. The determined student alone will insist upon understanding all about the Massacre, the Confederate Catholics, the Supreme Council, Rinuccini, Ulster Scots and Ulster Celts, Adventurers, Glamorgan Treaty, Cessation, and so forth. He will be content to know the dreary result, without realizing what were the true issues, or what a life of heroic but hopeless effort Ormond led. Nor will he follow

Ormond during the years of exile—those years of hope deferred, of squalor, and “ineradicable cheerfulness”—fascinating as the story is, unless he is ready to give many weeks to the study of the letters of himself and his friends, Clarendon and Nicholas and Southampton, in the Clarendon Papers. Assuredly he will not care to cross the Irish Channel after the Restoration in order to understand the tangled web of fraud and injustice which was called the “Settlement,” and to watch Ormond fighting unavailingly to secure some decent appearance of justice.

In the second place, during the years which he spent in England, Ormond, though in the Court, was never of it. Nor was he in any sense an English politician. His name scarcely appears in English questions. He was a great Irishman, and—except in such matters as the iniquitous Cattle Bill—his voice was seldom heard in the House of Lords.

Lastly, there is the fact that to begin to form a clear conception of Ormond and his life it has been necessary hitherto to master one authority, and that a work of such prolixity and abundance of detail that the ordinary reader soon tires of attempting it; and thus the monument which Carte raised to his hero's honour fails through its very magnificence and weight.

All gratitude is, therefore, due to Lady Burghclere for having given us in readable and attractive form the fruits of her six years' labour. Carte has, of course, been indispensable; but she has supplemented her study of him by careful perusal of the MSS. in the Bodleian, the Historical MSS. Commission Reports, and the hundred sources of information which have been disclosed since he wrote. Her treatment of Ormond is refreshingly free from special pleading or sentimental hero-worship; she is always sympathetic, but she is also discriminating; her historical knowledge is accurate, and her historical instincts—as it appears to us—sound; in her discussion of the one or two matters in which Ormond's conduct is open to adverse criticism, as, for example, his knowledge of the plot to assassinate Cromwell, she strikes exactly the right note. Her literary style—with the exception of a frequent indulgence in inverted sentences, e.g., “when arrived the intelligence of Charles's execution”—is pleasing, and often arresting; her power of characterization—the summing up of Rinuccini is a good example—is considerable; she has a pleasant humour of her own, and is apt at happy and suggestive phrases. Her book is long; but it needed to be long if it were to be—as we feel sure it will be, since there is no doubtful controversy about any part of Ormond's life—the final work of reference on the subject. It contains a few well-selected and satisfactory illustrations.

### ANCIENT IRELAND.

IN the collection of essays just published under the above title Mrs. J. R. Green has given us some valuable landmarks for a yet unwritten history—the history of mediæval Ireland. It is true that the zeal of this passionate pleader sometimes outruns her discretion, and that her envisaging of the facts is not always characterized by a strictly impartial temper. Mrs. Green, indeed, makes no claim to such a colourless attitude. In her view, the civilization of the old Irish world has too long been undervalued or neglected by the scholar and the student; and the time has come to check what she calls “the stream of calumny.”

“Who will pretend to understand human life [she says] who has no great affection of the soul? The generous heart knows no balancing hesitation between the man who deserts his country and the man who defends it; he alone can interpret the hero in whose heart some answering passion flames. . . . I think we could do with a change of partialities in Ireland.”

It is in this spirit that the author approaches her task; her glowing pages are in the nature of an *apologia*; all through we are conscious that she is the advocate rather than the judge, the advocate of a cause once considered lost.

But Mrs. Green seems to have forgotten that the attitude of the student of Irish history has changed very much in the last twenty years. The work of De Jubainville, of Dr. Kuno Meyer, of Zimmer, of Dr. Sigerson, and of Lady Gregory—to mention but a few out of many names—has for ever rendered impossible the old ignorance and the old neglect. A great revival has been going on in Ireland, and all over the country children are being taught the story of her heroic past.

The time for special pleading has gone by; what we now need in the Irish historian is courage as well as devotion—the courage to face all the facts, and, if need be, to accept even Dr. Mahaffy's “favourite tale” of the barbarous O'Cahan, without feeling that the whole structure of Irish civilization is thereby threatened.

The most illuminating essay in this volume is that on ‘The Trade Routes of Ireland.’ An examination of contemporary documents, many of which still await publication in the Record Office in Dublin, shows clearly that the social and economic life of early and mediæval Ireland was indeed widely separated from that of England. As Mrs. Green points out, the natural harbours of Ireland turn towards the west, and the track of the Irish trader lay, not through England, but northwards to Scandinavia, and by the Gaulish sea to Northern France, and on to the Bay of Biscay. We have here a picture of an Ireland

which, long before the Norman invasion, carried on an elaborate system of commercial and social intercourse with the principal ports of Europe.

From the dawn of history the Irishman appears to have been a traveller. A nomad at home, he colonized the northern parts of Scotland in the fifth and sixth centuries, and traces of his wanderings a thousand years before the Christian era are found in the burial mounds of Scandinavia. An interesting point brought out by Mrs. Green is that, while the Roman Empire never extended its boundaries to the western island, there was constant communication between Ireland and the cities of the Empire. Irish scholars of the fourth century went to seek learning in Narbonne, where Greek was spoken as a living tongue; and Pelagius the Irishman carried on a discussion in that tongue with Orosius the Spaniard in Jerusalem in 415. Ovid and Virgil were known and read in Ireland, where, as Mrs. Green says,

“we have the spectacle of an island beyond the military rule, the police control, the law, of the Roman Empire, willingly adopting all the spiritual good which Rome could give it, and the culture that the intelligence of its people found to suit them.”

Situated thus, Ireland, unlike the Roman provinces, was saved from the disastrous effects of the prevailing policy of Imperial centralization; and later, when the barbarians swept down upon the Empire, she remained unconquered.

The way of the sea was still open to her, and Gaulish traders still sailed into Irish harbours with the wine of Provence in great wooden tuns, while Irish merchants and teachers travelled as far northwards as Iceland, and from the Breton ports eastwards over Northern France, or southward by St. Gall through Italy. Everywhere on the main highways of European travel Irish monasteries arose, and the records of their work, in the form of illuminated manuscripts, are preserved in Continental libraries. The Irish travelling scholar was welcomed at many courts; and Mrs. Green recalls the story of the two Irishmen who were brought to Charlemagne, having been found in the market-place crying “We sell wisdom,” and who became the founders of great schools.

The Scandinavian invasions of the ninth and tenth centuries interrupted for a time this peaceable intercourse between Ireland and the Continent; though the author holds, with Dr. Sigerson, that a speedy adjustment took place in the relations between the Norsemen and the native Irish—the Irish accepting the outward and material civilization of the new settlers and intermarrying with them, while preserving their schools, religion, and laws. Dublin, the newly founded capital of the Norwegian-Irish kingdom, became a great seaport and trading centre, a position which she maintained long after the advent of the Normans.

“In the middle ages [says Mrs. Green] Spanish coin was almost the chief currency

*The Old Irish World.* By Alice Stopford Green. (Dublin, Gill & Co.; London, Macmillan & Co.)



in Ireland, so great was Irish trade with Spain; and in the eighteenth century the country was still full of Spanish, Portuguese, and French money in daily use...so much so that in the Peninsular War Ireland was ransacked for foreign coins to send to the army in Spain and Portugal."

It must have occurred to many people as a strange thing that so few traces of this older civilization are now to be found in Ireland, and especially in Dublin. Writers like Litton Falkiner and Dr. A. E. Murray have drawn attention to the lack of historical memorials in Ireland, and Mrs. Green denounces them for doing so. Yet it is undeniable that but little care has ever been taken by Irish people to preserve their historical associations or to erect monuments to their heroic dead. The Irishman enshrines his country's past in imperishable memories, and while giving form to these in song and story he allows the visible witnesses of that past to crumble away.

When the Georgian Society began its work a few years ago, not a single dwelling-house of earlier date than the eighteenth century was to be found in Dublin. All had disappeared. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the best monument that has yet been raised to Irish heroism and Irish genius, the best spur to that Irish historian of the future whose coming Mrs. Green desires, is due to the piety of two officials—a Scotsman and an Englishman—and is to be found in the collection of Irish portraits in the National Gallery of Ireland.

#### AN UNFLEDGED CRITIC.

THE melancholy attraction that these essays gain from their author's premature death does not create, but only enhance, the reader's interest. Miss Suddard's love of English literature was both passionate and steady; a trained student's earnestness, shown in the studies of Addison's humour and Swift's poems, supplemented the girl's enthusiasm for Keats, Shelley, and Rossetti. For her there were two cardinal concerns in literature—pleasure in the finished work, and investigation into the psychology of its author. Thence the essay entitled 'Keats's "Prelude,"' a careful study of the poet's development up to the time of the composition of 'Endymion,' draws its charm; for Miss Suddard's keen analysis always ends in a reaffirmation of beauty in synthesis. The same method is applied in a masterly sketch of 'Wordsworth's Imagination,' as "Reason under its poetic aspect, Reason whose sole object is to discover, under all the forms of reality, the ideal."

An interest in psychology leads sometimes to tentative metaphysics, as in the fragment on 'Shelley's Idealism,' but,

*Keats, Shelley, and Shakespeare: Studies and Essays in English Literature.* By S. J. Mary Suddard. (Cambridge University Press.)

which is more important, keeps the growth of literature out of life constantly before a critic's mind. Thus it is that the author indignantly refutes (for Sidney and Shakespeare) Sir Sidney Lee's accusation of insincerity against the Elizabethan sonneteers; while in the same spirit she sees in 'Measure for Measure' "a forecast of the effects of the Puritan rule on England," and gives a most sympathetic interpretation of Isabella's character as too large for its narrow principles.

The third characteristic of this critic's attitude to literature was her preoccupation with form, first appearing in a faulty essay (written at seventeen) on 'Blank Verse in "Romeo and Juliet,"' and continued in studies on the sonnets of our Renaissance and Romantic poets. This early interest in technique grew, mainly under French influence, into a serious attention to the most difficult problems of construction, and thence comes the rich complexity of Miss Suddard's appreciations, as she attempts to set before us not only the melody of a poem, but also its very counterpoint. Ingenious and sure is the 'Parallel between Jonson and Shakespeare,' worked out from the statement, "In the drama there are two essential factors: the living substance, which is psychology, and the art of presentation, which is technique." While Shakespeare strove to exhibit souls upon the stage, Jonson aimed at representing action, whence the differences between the plays of these masters; but the very choice of aim proceeds from the temperament of him who chooses—the peculiarities of Jonson's and Shakespeare's dramas must be sought in the characters of their authors.

Indeed, this brilliant young critic's eager curiosity reached through literature to life as its only explanation: if Sidney had harboured no guilty passion, then no such sonnets as those to Stella would ever have been written. Greater exactness in definition, a quieter style—qualities which only time can bring—were denied the writer by her untimely death at the age of twenty-one.

#### TRIPOLI.

THE Americans have a good title to write about Tripoli. They were the first people to make a stand against the humiliating system of blackmail levied by the Barbary States on all the Christian Powers and to defy the dreaded Corsairs. Prebel's bombardment of Tripoli and Decatur's brilliant recapture and burning of the Philadelphia in the harbour in 1804 are not yet forgotten.

Mrs. David Todd's visits a century later were made with more peaceful and still more scientific purpose. Her husband, the distinguished astronomer, was sent to Tripoli in 1900 and 1905

*Tripoli the Mysterious.* By Mabel Loomis Todd. (Grant Richards.)

to observe the total eclipses of the sun, and his wife assisted in making drawings of the corona and otherwise in the observations. Her descriptions of the sensations experienced by herself, and displayed by the native population, during totality are exceptionally vivid. Familiar as some of these phenomena, especially the dead silence, are, it is to be noted that no two eclipses seem to produce quite the same impressions. At least, Mrs. Todd found herself differently affected by her views in 1900 and 1905, both seen at the same spot; and these again differed from the eclipses seen by her at Esashi in 1896 and at Shirakawa in 1887. Variations in the atmospheric conditions probably account for much of this, and something must be ascribed to personal moods; but there are also scientific hypotheses which cannot be considered here.

Astronomy, however, and solar physics enter but little into this charming book. Its value lies in its descriptions of scenes and life in Tripoli as it was before the Italian invasion. In discussing the political bearings of the war one is apt to forget the deplorable fact that one of the few remaining spots of unadulterated Eastern life is being wiped out. Tunis, it is true, still keeps in large degree its Oriental *cachet*, but not to anything like the extent that could be said of Tripoli up to last year. One example by itself shows how little the influences of Europe had penetrated into this secluded city: Mrs. Todd was the first European who was permitted to enter the mosques. She saw a real Mohammedan city which had not posed for the inspection of tourists, since tourists there were none. Tripoli was almost as unspoiled by European tarnish as Cairo was when Burckhardt and Lane first visited it. A great deal of what Mrs. Todd describes, with subtle appreciation and spiritual vision, is common still to other Muslim cities, though some of the ceremonies attending Tripolitan weddings have no recorded parallels, so far as we know, in Egypt or Syria. At least, we do not remember to have met before with the curious ritual of the basket of henna leaves and the mirror:—

"The bride...walked impressively to the middle of the courtyard, where the mirror was held close to the cushion and its basket. Stepping between, she seated herself in the basket facing the mirror, her attendants adjusting the barracan for her greater comfort, and, once seated, jumping her gently up and down on the yielding leaves. The henna was picked up in handfuls by her friends, passed over her, given into her hands under her draperies, and put entirely over and about her. Pressing her face close to the mirror, she opened the barracan to gaze at herself, while her friends spread their own draperies out as a shield, that by no chance could a glimpse of her face be caught from any angle. This part of the ceremony savoured greatly of mystery, and was evidently symbolic. No Mohammedan woman with whom I talked, no matter how friendly or how long the acquaintance, was ever willing to explain this performance. All seemed to regard it as too sacred for discussion, and always changed the subject if I broached it."

Newfangled Western notions of matrimony had not yet infected the Tripolitans :

"The bride's father had had the four regulation [i.e., permitted] wives, and was once the proud parent of over fifty children, but only about fourteen had lived beyond babyhood : a small family for Mohammedan Tripoli, as he sadly told me."

The various wives in the households Mrs. Todd visited seemed to be on good terms, though, as usual in the better families, each kept more or less to her own apartments ; but the "children played amicably together, to whichever mother they might belong." There is a curious omission in a book so full of information about women—not a word is said about slavery.

Mrs. Todd is technically expert in music, and what she has to say on this subject is specially interesting. The harmonic minor scale with frequently omitted seventh—to describe it roughly in European terms—is familiar all over the East ; but Mrs. Todd's attempts to transcribe some of the chants she heard—she knows well enough that they cannot be transcribed accurately in our notation—show that the *adhan*, or call of the *muedhdhin*, and other chants differ from those usually heard in other Mohammedan cities. It is interesting to note that, like the present reviewer, Mrs. Todd, despite all classical musical associations, fell under the spell of the weird Oriental intervals :—

"Listening for long to the mystic strains a singular influence was discernible. One had actually to exercise self-control not to follow after these enticing sounds, whither-soever they might beckon."

Probably one hears the *intermezzo* of 'Cavalleria Rusticana' in Tripoli now, and it beckons in vain. Street-pianos will replace goatskin bagpipes ; and telephones, even paved streets and motors, will hasten the departure of the old civilization, with its charm and its primitive simplicity, and make way for the new ideas, vulgar but "progressive."

"But the desert cannot be conquered at once, nor the Tuaregs who traverse its mysterious spaces. Always there will be strange miles of golden sand where lurks infinity. All uncleanness seems washed clean in its lovely stretches ; the life-giving sun and ardent air must still bring singular joy, the eager morning breeze, the opalescent distance, the plaintive evening sky—all will continue to tell an exquisite if inarticulate story. That Tripoli will remain, whatever the Powers may decree."

*Al-Hamdu li-llah!* Mrs. Todd completes her claim to our gratitude for her gracefully written testimony to the fascination of a beautiful dead place by an abundance of interesting photographs, and has added an index which, if not quite so thorough as it should be, is nevertheless useful.

### A SOMERSET NOVEL.

FOR a first novel Mr. Kersey's story of Somerset farming-life is certainly promising. The old-fashioned raciness of speech and outlook which clings to the natives as moss does to an aged apple orchard flavours his pages, which are free from the soft, idealizing touch of the author of 'Gentleman Upcott's Daughter.' It is, however, difficult to determine whether a certain woolliness of literary texture in the novel is due to Mr. Kersey knowing his yeomen types too well or not well enough.

The rustic dialect and local atmosphere, as handled, reveal a disconcerting indecisiveness and psychological mistiness in the mental processes of the characters. The style, too, is somewhat turgid, and in passages the philosophic analysis of thought and emotion has nothing of the directness of life, and is out of keeping with the simple environment. Despite these handicaps, and a threatened lapse into melodrama in the middle of the tale, 'The Darksome Maids of Bagleere' will leave an impression of original force on the mind of any discerning reader.

The character-drawing is vigorous, and the study of the selfish, hard, prodigal son, Philip Bolt, who inspires a disastrous love in the girl Frances, and in his wife Thomasin, whom he finally deserts, has the strength of life. Most suggestive also are the sketches of the two old yeomen, John Bolt and Stephen Bagleere, though the characteristics of the latter seem to fade as the tale progresses. The portrait of the old usurer, Uncle Teddie, might be styled a little theatrical if the scene were laid anywhere but in Somerset, the refuge of a host of such crabbed, cantankerous types.

Of the women, Thomasin, the neglected wife, possesses most interest. Despite the mistiness of outline already alluded to, the author conveys well enough the yearning of a sensitive woman for the man who has moved her feeling, unworthy though he be in his vicious hardness.

Mr. Kersey will do well in future to check his inclination to introduce picturesque detail that only cumbers the narrative. That his novel is unequal in its artistic appeal is to be expected from a first book. We must balance, for example, the admirable passage (pp. 176-80) in which Morgans the gamekeeper harangues Fox the constable against the unreal and forced scene of Philip Bolt's delirium in a previous chapter.

Mr. Kersey's craftsmanship is at present a trifle *désorienté* ; his work shows no paucity of materials ; what it requires is the filip of artistic experience, repression and selection. The path to a richer and fuller expressiveness will be steep for him ; but the heights to which it leads are not inaccessible.

*The Darksome Maids of Bagleere.* By W. H. Kersey. (Stephen Swift & Co.)

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

#### Theology.

**Duchesne (Monsignor Louis), EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE END OF THE FIFTH CENTURY, Vol. II.,** rendered into English from the Fourth Edition, 9/net. Murray

This volume of the Abbé Duchesne's history deals with the period extending from the Diocletian persecution at the close of the third century to the Council of Rufinus, held in 394. The period was one mainly of theological strife connected with exceptional spiritual or intellectual ingenuity. Novelties in doctrine had been known even in New Testament times, and had multiplied under the influence of the Alexandrian school which Origen adorned. These novelties continued to increase amidst the freedom from persecution obtained at the political advent of the Emperor Constantine. The theologian may not find this volume sufficiently detailed, since it is the history of a period, and not the history of dogma ; but it should be adequate for the psychologist who seeks varieties of religious experience and for the ecclesiastic studying the past of the Church. Monsignor Duchesne has a clear understanding for theological subtleties, and in presenting them does not commit himself to jargon. The book will stand in many a library as one of the best histories of the Church in the fourth century. Schisms like the Meletian, and such heresies as the Arian, are set forth ; and the great Churchmen, among whom are Athanasius, Basil of Caesarea, and Gregory of Nazianzus, are pictured. Constantine, "the Christian emperor," and Julian, "the Apostate," appear ; and chapters are devoted to the monks of the East and 'Christianity, the State Religion.' We see Arius in high favour with the virgins, and are told that "these obstinate and argumentative ladies raised one quibble after another against their bishop." In his youth Julian was surrounded by ecclesiastics of the Arian group addicted to religious sophistry, who, "occupied incessantly with questions as to the divine relationships and processions, lost sight of the message of Christ, of His history, and of His work of salvation. In the conflict of the creeds, in the intrigues of the court bishops, and their eagerness to overthrow each other, the Church lamentably frittered away its prestige." In monasticism Monsignor Duchesne sees a criticism of ecclesiastical society, and argues that the mere fact of the hermit's retirement proved that in his estimation the Church had become an impossible dwelling-place for any one who wished to live a really Christian life. There is neither condemnation nor praise of monasticism, and no examination of its ethics.

The most significant omission in the book is related to the Papacy itself. Nicæa is described as Constantine's Council, though it is shown that the Pope was invited to it, and that he sent two priests to represent him. It is stated, however, that the Church of Rome "played but a minor part at the Council of Nicæa." As much has been written on the subject and controversy has been rife, the fact of the dispute might have been noted, and the case for and against the Papal presidency at Nicæa might have been stated in spite of the paucity of evidence. In Monsignor Duchesne's judgment the Church of the fourth century had no central authority which was recognized and active. The writing is lucid throughout.



Lee (James W.), *THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE: THE FAITH OF COMING MAN*, 5/ net.

New York, Fleming H. Revell Co.

The author has escaped from "the miserable philosophical enclosure" thrown around the human mind by Immanuel Kant to "the Bergsons, the Euckens, and the Wards, these philosophical evangels of the new time," and the enlarged prospect seems to have stimulated him not a little. There is reason in the world, and the immanent mind of the Almighty; so religion is as capable of verification as science, and, we presume, more capable in the opinion of the author.

**Pastoralia: PRAYERS AND READINGS FOR THE SICK AND FOR PAROCHIAL USE**, compiled and edited by the Rev. E. Stafford Smith, with a Preface by the Rev. John Neville Figgis. Allen

We are glad to endorse the recommendation with which Dr. Figgis prefaces this little compilation; yet there are one or two minor points in which we think improvements might be made if other editions should be called for. The prose is to an unusual extent uncadenced, which makes most of the prayers less easy to follow than they might have been. A little consideration of the methods which may be studied in Mr. Clark's 'The Cursus in Mediæval and Vulgar Latin' would obviate this. It is a pity that the table of contents is imperfect.

**Pope (Hugh), THE SCHOLASTIC VIEW OF BIBLICAL INSPIRATION.**

Rome, Riccardo Garroni

This is based on St. Thomas Aquinas's discussion of 'Prophecy' in the second part of the 'Summa.' The view of inspiration inculcated is that of the transmission of divine things through men as instruments, in the same sense as a pen or chisel is an instrument, wholly subservient to the author, and yet, by its nature, limiting his work. The analogies used in illustration are so simple that they need not have been set out at such length. The essay is reprinted from *The Irish Theological Quarterly* for July, 1911.

**Reisner (George Andrew), THE EGYPTIAN CONCEPTION OF IMMORTALITY**, the Ingersoll Lecture, 1911, 2/6 net.

Constable

As a lecture written for the entertainment of a casual audience, this book is interesting enough. As a contribution to archaeology or comparative religion, it is less satisfactory. The author packs a multitude of facts into a small compass, but the almost complete absence of references leaves us in doubt as to the basis and authority of many of his conclusions. He makes out a plausible case for differing from Eduard Meyer and Erman as to the date of the Osiris calendar.

**Scott (Melville), THE CHRISTIAN COVENANT**, 3/6 net.

Allen

The writer's aim is to set forth the terms of the relation between God and the Church as made clear in Scripture, and also as distinct from, and supplementary to, the relation between God and the individual soul. He has carried out his intention with clearness, and with abundance of illustration, but in a manner somewhat dry and severe.

### Poetry.

**Doctor (F. S.), OMAR IN HADES.**

Bombay, Taraporevala & Co.

These verses are in the form of addresses by English poets to the shade of Omar. Thus Wordsworth parodies and paraphrases 'Jarrow Visited,' Byron 'The Isles of Greece,' Browning 'In a Year,' Keats 'Ever let the Fancy roam' and 'Bards of Passion,' Shelley 'One Word is too often profaned' and 'To Night,' Shakespeare 'Phyllis,' Moore

'Oft in the Stilly Night,' and so forth. They are facile and light, but little else. Moreover, we confess to a dislike of the habit of parodying great poetry.

**Red Letter Library: DRYDEN, POEMS**, selected with an Introduction by R. Brimley Johnson; and **GOLDSMITH, PLAYS AND POEMS**, selected with an Introduction by Thomas Seecombe, 2/6 net each. Blackie

The selections from Dryden's poems have been made comprehensively and with discrimination. It is remarkable that so much has been included in so small an edition furnished with such large and readable type. Of the long poems 'Annus Mirabilis' and 'Threnodia Augustalis' are omitted. We are glad to see that the editor, who displays good literary taste, has drawn largely upon the Prologues and Epilogues and the Epistles. We think he might have found a place for one or two of the translations either from Boccaccio or the classics. The Introduction is complete and praiseworthy.

The major portion of the Goldsmith volume is taken up with 'The Good-Natured Man' and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' but there are a number of the best of the miscellaneous poems, including the charming 'Vida's Game of Chess.' Mr. Seecombe writes a neat and eloquent Introduction.

### History and Biography.

**Cambridge Modern History Atlas**, edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, Stanley Leathes, and E. A. Benians, 25/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Historical students of to-day are fortunate in their accessories to knowledge. Whereas their fathers and uncles had to be content with rare copies of Spruner's Atlas, the present generation can have recourse to several publications of that sort. Quite the best of them is the ample volume before us, which can be used either as supplementary to 'The Cambridge Modern History' or as a guide to history in general. It contains 141 maps, most of them double-page, illustrating the rise and fall of States from 1490 A.D. down to 1910. The maps of Germany at the accession of Charles V. and of Paris during the Revolution stand out as examples of meticulous carefulness. The Introduction by Mr. E. A. Benians, who is also responsible for the general construction and revision of the volume, forms an excellent commentary on the plates, and is written so well that it is worth perusal on its own account. We should like to review it at length, but to do so would be to repeat criticism which has been passed on the various volumes of 'The Cambridge Modern History' as they appeared. An elaborate index by Mr. Russell-Smith completes a work which is highly creditable to all concerned in it. We are truly thankful to find that Cawnpore appears with that spelling, not as Kahnpur, and that in the rendering of other Indian names—Manipur, for instance—a happy compromise has been found between average English and pedantic learning.

**Church Books of Ford or Cuddington and Amersham in the County of Bucks**, edited for the Baptist Historical Society by W. T. Whitley. Kingsgate Press

Buckinghamshire in the middle of the seventeenth century became a centre of humble Baptist propaganda. Cuddington (or Ford) and Amersham had their own "churches," or gatherings of Baptist members, in the time of Charles II. The Baptists of Cuddington met in private houses until the defeat of the Jacobites in 1715, when they ventured to buy a house at Ford, and appropriated it for

worship. Their minute-books, copied verbatim in these pages, extend from 1688 to 1797. The Amersham book begins in 1675, and ends with the pulling down of the old meeting-house at Whitsuntide, 1779; its successor was finished by the following Christmas. The minutes of both books are as a rule succinct, and possess but little interest except to genealogists. To marry outside the denomination was regarded as a sin; and he who did it was branded as an "exogamist." At a church meeting held at Ford in 1717, an entry was made to the effect that

"we have in ye name of our Lord Jesus Xt withdrawn our Communion from our bro Hethorne for the sin of mixt marriage with on that is not baptizd According to Xta Commission, untill he shall Repent of his sin and so give ye Church satisfaction thereby."

The next entry passes the same judgment on Sister Mary Bedwell for a like offence. There are occasional records of quaint confessions. Thus, in 1712,

"John Beguent Confessed yt he had Lyled to bro Crippes, and told the Church she might pass it by if she would, but he would come noe more amongst them, for they were more Like a billingsgate than a Ch: which abusive and Railing Carriage of his is so far from true Repentance for great and willfull Lyeing as that it is such a breach of the Law of the Lord, Exod: 22: 28."

**Clemesha (H. W.), A HISTORY OF PRESTON IN AMOUNDERNESSE**, 7/6 net.

Manchester University Press

Mr. Clemesha's book is painstaking, but dull, and fails to give a coherent account of the evolution of an old town such as may be found, for example, in Prof. Ramsay Muir's 'Liverpool.' He has worked out portions of his task, especially the question of the Gild Merchant and the battle and siege of Preston; but the narrative as a whole is ill-arranged, and towards the close degenerates into mere local annals. The most useful chapter is that which collects the materials relating to Preston's Gild Merchant, and which confirms Stubbs's view that it was in this town, as in many other places, only a phase or function of the corporation. As early as 1328 the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses were in the habit of holding a Gild Merchant every twenty years; it was clearly "a festival or celebration held periodically for the purpose of making money by taking various sums from those persons who lived or wished to live in the town and to acquire certain rights and privileges therein." The relation of the mediæval corporation to the Duchy of Lancaster and to the Crown is not made very clear at any point, although a good deal is said of its feuds with powerful local magnates. The corporation claimed in 1661 the exclusive right of voting for members of Parliament, but the House declared that "all the inhabitants had voices in the election." Preston construed this to mean "all the resident in-burgesses," but in 1768, through the Stanley influence, it was ruled that the decision must be taken literally. Thus the Reform Act of 1832 actually limited the franchise in Preston, for of the 6,291 voters on the register, only 736 were qualified as occupiers of houses worth 10*l.* a year under the Act. The existing voters retained their privileges, but as they died out, the register diminished until 1867. For these and other curious matters Mr. Clemesha's book should be consulted. He gives several maps and a good index.

**Haverfield (F.), THE STUDY OF ANCIENT HISTORY AT OXFORD**, a Lecture delivered to Undergraduates reading for the Literæ Humaniores School, May, 1912, 1/ net. Frowde

Prof. Haverfield's own lectures on ancient history owe not a little of their remarkable

interest to his close insistence upon the relation of history to geography. A justification of this policy is also the most interesting feature of the present lecture. The general apology for the teaching of ancient history at Oxford is less convincing. "I do not know," he says, "whether I shall seem an unbending Conservative, or a hopeless optimist, or a Liberal who is trying to make the best of a bad business." We believe him to be the last of the three, though in his case the best is first-rate.

**Meyer (Arthur), FORTY YEARS OF PARISIAN SOCIETY, 10/6 net.** Nash

In construction, style, subject—as far as it can be said to have one—in power of characterization, and, above all, in ethical outlook, this book is emphatically poor. Much space is filled by lists of eminent names as make up an inferior<sup>2</sup> journalistic account of some public function. The style may be gauged by the observation that "the wittiest of all the guests was undoubtedly the host himself"; the morality by the reproach addressed to M. Jules Lemaître for his honesty in admitting the truth of Syveton's suicide, when the anti-Dreyfus party would have preferred to believe him murdered. "The leader of a great movement...had no right," Mr. Arthur Meyer holds, "to help its enemies...by hastily adopting a version of the affair which was exactly the one those enemies had every reason for making current." In fact, however, it is not by such candour as M. Lemaître's, but by such manoeuvres as are avowed in this book, that parties become irretrievably damaged.

**Recollections of Léonard, Hairdresser to Queen Marie Antoinette, translated from the French by E. Jules Meras, 5/ net.** Greening

These "recollections" are the insipid vapourings of a trivial mind, and are unrelieved by charm or wit.

**Rideing (William H.), MANY CELEBRITIES AND A FEW OTHERS, a Bundle of Reminiscences, 10/6 net.** Nash

This is a modest record of a successful career as journalist, editor, and publishers' representative. Mr. Rideing has made many friends both in America and this country, and his stories about them, if sometimes trivial, are always good-natured. The Bohemia of New York is amusingly described, and many English parallels could be found to the prosperity of the author of 'Mr. Barnes of New York' as contrasted with the indigence of writers of far superior talents. The "great unacted" will also read with keen sympathy Mr. Rideing's bright narrative of his treatment by theatrical lessees and their underlings. The chapters devoted to English society are a little overdone with the bargains successfully negotiated by Mr. Rideing. In his descriptions of character he seldom penetrates beneath the surface, or tells us anything really essential about celebrities that we did not know before. Still, it is a relief to meet with a book of reminiscences entirely free from spitefulness, and possessing besides the merit of brevity. Those who are interested to know that Lord Wolsley appears, or did appear, of a morning in a grey lounge suit and a Homburg hat, and that Mr. Andrew Lang will suddenly descend from his chair on to the floor to fondle a poodle or cat, will find such matters duly recorded in Mr. Rideing's veracious pages. The "human cannon-ball" was called Zazel, not "Zaza," and was undoubtedly a man, though that clever showman Farini transformed him into a girl in a bodice and tights.

**Smedley (William T.), THE MYSTERY OF FRANCIS BACON, 5/ net.** Banks

This book puts forward the theory that Bacon at a very early age decided to devote his life to the construction of an adequate language and literature for his country, and to remain unknown while he did it. The 1623 Folio of Shakespeare is a masterpiece of enigma and cryptic design, and the whole scheme of the Authorized Version was Bacon's. In Shakespeare's Sonnets Bacon was addressing himself. He kept blocks which he sent to the printers to be used in every book in the production of which he was interested. Such suggestions are increasingly familiar to readers to-day, but they are not convincing. The fabric of inferential biography depends on a use of sources and a logic which we cannot commend. The Latin of the book is badly printed. Some lines to "the Ladie Burlie," regarded in contemporary opinion as equal to the best University standard, are quoted and translated (pp. 120 and 121). They would hardly reach that standard if "Cecilia" meant "to Sicily." "Cecilia" is the feminine of Cecil, and its meaning here should be obvious to a Latin scholar.

**Walters (J. Stuart), MRS. HUMPHRY WARD: HER WORK AND INFLUENCE, 3/6 net.** Kegan Paul

A discovery or theory highly favourable to the dignity of the didactic novelist is that of the influence of fiction upon the conduct of its readers. According to this discovery or theory, it is permissible to ascribe to the author of a novel of which, say, a hundred thousand copies have been circulated, any ameliorative act of the nation imagined or foreshadowed in the "best-seller" in question. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mrs. Humphry Ward should, on the strength of 'Robert Elsmere' alone, be regarded by many as a "potent factor" in the diminution of so-called bigotry and the better housing of the working classes.

Mr. Walters has, then, in Mrs. Ward a fair subject for an appreciative monograph, linking art with philanthropy; and, thanks to his industry and research, his volume has a claim to be read despite its lack of literary charm and the deficiency of its literary criticism. His sketch of the times which decided the nature of the art-work of one who is essentially an imaginative critic and critical reflector of her age is interesting and serviceable; and those who, in 1910, were tempted by party writers to view Mrs. Ward's political attitude as paradoxical or retrogressive may be recommended to reconsider it with the help of Mr. Walters.

Not many biographical details are provided, but they appear to be sufficient for the purpose. The daughter of a scholar (Thomas Arnold) who entered and came out of the Church of Rome, and the niece of the celebrated author of 'Religion and Dogma,' Mrs. Ward was bound (with her mental ears, at all events) to hear as much religious argument as the Tent-maker of Naishápúr. Secure in a peaceful religious sentiment, so unencumbered by dogma as to remind one of a song without words by Mendelssohn, she stored her memory with the rhetoric of theological controversy, and was able to reproduce it to the advantage of her nebulous form of Christianity. We cannot, however, share Mr. Walters's opinion that 'Robert Elsmere' is "destined to retain for all time a permanent place in the literature of our language." It has considerable merit, and it is a typical book; but it is not a fascinating book; it is not in any large and emphatic sense a liberating

book; it does not contain a revelation. It is a thoughtful novel by a student of the life around her, and as an imaginative document will no doubt be referred to by future historians.

Mr. Walters makes the mistake of exaggerating the stylistic value of merely good writing. He throws up his hands in admiration of a passage in 'Marcella,' for instance, which decidedly does not achieve all, or nearly all, that its theme—the visits of a woman to her condemned husband—suggests. Mrs. Ward's style keeps a good level, and deep feeling occasionally gives it communicable warmth; but, to borrow one of Mr. Walters's adjectives, there is nothing "wonderful" about her diction. She lacks the gifts of irony and lightness, but she is an accurate and able delineator of contemporary English life, to whose sane humanitarian writing we owe some vivid pictures and object-lessons. In culture and range of sympathy she reminds one of George Eliot. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Walters forgets 'Diana Mallory' in his list of her works.

**Year-Books of Edward II.: THE EYRE OF KENT, 6 & 7 EDWARD II., A.D. 1313-14, Vol. II., edited for the Selden Society by William Cradock Bolland, the late Frederic William Maitland, and the late Leveson W. V. Harcourt.** Quaritch

The Selden Society is still in arrears for the volume of Year-Books announced for 1911, which remains "in the press"; but it has fortunately found in Mr. Bolland an editor who is able to bring his books out in time, while fully maintaining the high standard of scholarship set by F. W. Maitland. The present volume—the second of the three into which the exhaustive reports of the Eyre of Kent of 1313-14 have been divided—fully carries out the promise of the first, and there is no need to repeat the praises of the editing which we published when the earlier instalment appeared. Mr. Bolland's valuable Preface breaks some interesting new ground. Special attention may be directed to his luminous account of procedure by "bills in eyre" as opposed to the ordinary procedure by writ; to the evidence which he brings forward as to the continuity and importance of this method; and to the interesting examples of original "bills in eyre," which he prints in all the quaintness of their French vernacular. The complaint of the lodger whose landlord, having received his rent in advance, locked up his tenant and fed him on dry bread, shows that the mediaeval bad landlord was more violent in his methods than even the worst of modern bad landlords. The evidence adduced that this procedure by bill represents the first stage of English equity exercised in the common law courts themselves is important. Suggestive to those interested in the Anglo-French tongue is the treatise on French orthography which Mr. Bolland prints from a Lincoln's Inn manuscript. This text will supersede the imperfect versions of the same document given by Wright and Stürzinger.

### Geography and Travel.

**Collett (Anthony), COUNTRY RAMBLES ROUND LONDON, with Precise Descriptions for Fifty Routes and Descriptions of Features of Interest, 2/6 net.**

Grant Richards  
A capital series of fifty walks described with businesslike detail. The author has an eye for various points of interest, but spares us the worn facetiousness of the guide-book. The routes go over Berkshire, East Herts and Essex, and South Surrey, as well as more familiar haunts like



the Chess Valley and Boxhill. The book is of a size fit for the ordinary pocket, but might be further divided into two or three slim sections.

**Davies (Emil), OFF BEATEN TRACKS IN BRITTANY, 7/6 net.** Swift

Among the large number of books dealing with travel in Brittany this volume can claim no distinctive place. It describes the impressions of two "advanced" individuals who walked from Brest to St. Malo. Mr. Davies has interspersed his book with quasi-philosophical discussions of a facetious and superficial character, but does not in our opinion penetrate the true character of the Breton. In spite of the sprightly narrative, we imagine that few will be tempted to follow the author's route.

**Great Northern Railway and East Coast A.B.C. Guide to Seaside and Country Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., 1d.**

Walter Hill

**Holidays (The): Where to Stay and What to See, 1/.** Walter Hill

Useful and time-saving devices for holiday-makers. They are equipped with business-like thoroughness, and conveys extensive information.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Fry (C. B.), CRICKET: BATSMANSHIP, 2/ net.** Nash

We cannot commend to any cricketer an imitation of Mr. Fry's airs and graces at the wicket, but there is no doubt that he has made himself into one of our most prominent batsmen by adding careful study to natural talent. The numerous "action photographs" and the advice they illustrate are consequently of real value, and many of the hints, e.g., concerning the neglect of back play, are to the point. The volume is moderate in price.

### Sociology.

**Kitchin (S. B.), A HISTORY OF DIVORCE, 7/6 net.** Chapman & Hall

**Viator, DIVORCE IN ITS ECCLESIASTICAL ASPECT: a Rejoinder to 'The Question of Divorce,' by Charles Gore, 1/ net.** Stanley Paul

Mr. Kitchin has written a clear, rational, and useful history of the way in which the comparatively just and simple divorce law of the Romans was warped by the priests, who assumed dominion over temporal affairs, into a yoke that would have been unbearable but for two means of escape: the rich were allowed to buy exemption under various pretexts; the poor in many places had retained the right of going to their own locally elected judges, and of obtaining divorce more easily. The author aptly traces the tendency of legislators to make severe those laws which can never apply to themselves: a celibate priesthood desires that marriage shall be indissoluble; parliaments of men deny equal rights of divorce to wives; and in fact human tribunals seem inherently incapable of deciding whether and when a marriage has become an intolerable burden. That, indeed, was not a point with which the ecclesiastical law concerned itself, although it is one that forces itself upon modern consideration. Lawgivers, clinging to the old view that to be dissatisfied in marriage is something of a crime—especially in a woman—have set up a half-way house called "judicial separation," whereby unhappy people may be divided, but not set free: a system which most persons well acquainted with its results regard as directly conducive to immorality. As to the future, opinion, Mr. Kitchin believes, is tending towards a

law which shall cease to intermeddle, investigate, or judge, and shall become rather a "publicity agent," registering the decisions of the parties concerned when they declare their marriage a failure.

To pass from this sane, simple book, with its clear guiding lines of principle, to the little volume by Viator, is like passing from the fresh air into some mediæval monkish cell. The hairsplitting, the subtleties, the curious view of men and women—especially women—as children to be drilled and punished, are so strangely remote from the actual and urgent problems of human relations that it is difficult to understand how grown people can argue thus *in vacuo*.

**Mackirdy (Mrs. Archibald) and Willis (W. N.), THE WHITE SLAVE MARKET, 5/ net.** Stanley Paul

If Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy could be restrained from mentioning herself and her own feelings, she might perhaps become a useful writer. By reason of its diffuse sentimentality, long, imaginary conversations, and unduly small proportion of hard fact (contributed apparently by Mr. Willis), this volume is greatly inferior to the sixpenny tract published under the name of 'The White Slave Traffic' by "M.A.P." In her desire for the licensing and regulation of houses of ill-fame Mrs. Mackirdy runs counter to the opinion of Mrs. Josephine Butler and all the Vigilance Societies of the civilized world.

### Political Economy.

**Burch (Henry Reed) and Nearing (Scott), ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS, with Special Reference to American Conditions, for the Use of High Schools, 4/6 net.** Macmillan

Of recent elementary books on political economy this is one of the more satisfactory, though its deliberate, but natural, and, indeed, necessary, choice of American illustrations limits its usefulness in this country—at any rate, where only a single book can be used. The order in which the topics are treated does not seem the best adapted for school use, since the authors start with 'Economic Ideals,' follow with 'Consumption of Wealth,' and go on to the 'Production of Wealth,' which in English and Continental books is usually and properly put first. Each chapter is preceded by a bold and convenient summary, and followed by a set of topics for class discussion and a list of references, the latter being sadly limited in value by the fact that a book, and sometimes a big and many-sided one, is referred to merely by its title. In fact, it is no use supposing that, even in American high schools, the pupils have a fairly comprehensive economic library, or would use it if they had. It would have been better to take one good advanced book, Seager's or Seligman's for choice, and refer to it throughout. The chapters vary greatly in quality, e.g., that on foreign trade is bad, even for an American book; while that on the theory of wages is so compressed as to be vague. On the whole, however, the authors have produced a capital little book—fresh, fair, vigorous, and informing.

### Education.

**Board of Education: THE TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, a Series of Statements from Institutions concerned, 8d.** Stationery Office

This pamphlet will surprise those who do not know how rapidly the education of women is developing. A brief historical introduction is followed by schemes of training as given at Bedford College and

the other University Colleges in Wales and the North of England. As yet there are not too many schoolmistresses qualified for secondary schools; but this pamphlet points to a surplus at a near date.

**Irwin (the late Sidney T.), CLIFTON SCHOOL ADDRESSES, with an Introduction by W. Warde Fowler, 3/6 net.** Macmillan

The eight addresses here printed were given on Sunday evenings to Clifton boys, and are distinctly literary in character. Beginning with a chapter on Latin and another on Greek, already published by Messrs. Constable in pamphlet form, the author goes on to find in such figures as Virgil, Epictetus, and the persons of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' lessons of loyalty, good manners, and other virtues desirable in school life. The lectures are admirably suggestive, and their exhortation is all the better for not being direct. They seem, however, more fitted for the Sixth than the Lower Fourth, for they include an excess of quotations, which are sometimes dragged in and altered for the purpose. Dr. Warde Fowler mentions this feature of the author's work in his excellent little memoir. Mr. Irwin, who was an inspiring teacher at Clifton, had a singularly wide knowledge of letters and a big memory. The book ends with 'Ballast,' a select list of 100 quotations with apt headings which he used to give to all his Sixth-form boys.

### Pbilology.

**Demosthenes (The Public Orations of), translated by Arthur Wallace Pickard-Cambridge, 2 vols., 3/6 net each.** Oxford, Clarendon Press

A sound version, with Introduction and notes by a capable scholar who has studied Demosthenes thoroughly. Like other of the Oxford translations, this one has no taint of the canine fidelity which used to make the older versions unreadable. Mr. Pickard-Cambridge rises to the occasion in the more animated passages, and has a good vocabulary of his own, and one more effective in range than that of "a political orator of the present day." Demosthenes, as he says, suggests the pulpit rather than other sorts of oratory, but he is capable also of personal abuse, which is not entirely out of date in political life to-day. The present reviewer would be inclined occasionally to go further from forms of expression which are more Greek than English, but this is a matter of taste. For all essential purposes the new version will be found very satisfactory, while the notes and other aids should be really useful to students. We look forward to the fuller treatment of the life of Demosthenes promised by the author.

**Deutsch (Monroe E.), NOTES ON THE TEXT OF THE CORPUS TIBULLIANUM.** Berkeley, California, University Press

A careful study depending mainly on the use and position of words. It forms one of the University of California Publications in Classical Philology.

### School-Books.

**Callender (Geoffrey), THE LIFE OF NELSON, 1/6** Longmans

As the author indicates in his introductory chapter, this little volume makes no pretensions to being a biography, but is intended rather for junior readers, to serve as a brief introduction to the study of Nelson and the naval history of his period. For this reason, perhaps, we find little or no reference to the private life and correspondence of the man to whom Mr. Shaw has referred as the "typical Englishman," the author concerning himself mainly with

Nelson's sea career, and with the influence of his strategy and successes upon contemporary international politics.

The book is both homogeneous and well arranged. Mr. Callender writes in a pleasant style, and uses his information well. The engagements of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar are dealt with at some length, and the strategical features of each are illustrated by means of diagrams.

Among the various references to Nelson's contemporaries we find a spirited and interesting character-sketch of Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent, a martinet of the older school. There are numerous explanatory notes, a short glossary of nautical terms, and good illustrations.

**Godfrey (C.) and Siddons (A. W.), ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS, 2/6**

Cambridge University Press

The names of Godfrey and Siddons on the back of a textbook of mathematics are in themselves ample guarantee that the book is clear and up to date. The outstanding feature of this work is the introduction of graphical methods and the idea of functions at an early stage.

**Lindsey (J. S.), PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES IN BRITISH HISTORY: Vol. III, Book D. THE SECOND ANGLO-FRENCH STRUGGLE, 1688-1837, a Revision-Term Course, containing Eighty Typical Questions arranged in the form of Twenty One-Hour Test-Papers, with Full Answers, Hints, and References, &c., 4/6**

Cambridge, Hefter;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

Mr. Lindsey's series of Problems and Exercises in British History is well known, and this new section is equal in merit to its predecessors. It has the external appearance of a "cram," and we should be sorry if this prevented its wide adoption. Mr. Lindsey, as a matter of fact, sets a high standard in front of the student, who will do well enough if he follows even distantly in his teacher's track.

**Mercer (J. W.), NUMERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, 2/6**

Cambridge University Press

A thoroughly practical work, based on the author's 'Trigonometry for Beginners.' The only marked defect is that obtuse angles are not introduced sufficiently early. It is unlikely that the majority of students will be able to adapt to obtuse angles the formulae relating to acute ones without considerable difficulty.

**Morgan (R. B.), A NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR JUNIOR FORMS, and Kitchener (E. E.), ENGLISH COMPOSITION FOR JUNIOR FORMS, each with an Introduction by S. O. Andrew, 1/6 each.**

John Murray

School grammars of twenty years back resembled skeletons. Mr. Morgan's manual, at the other extreme, is somewhat invertebrate in its lack of hard facts. But the exercises are admirable in variety; and it was a happy idea to draw examples from 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'The Ingoldsby Legends.' Mr. Kitchener's book will no doubt prove useful; it is systematic and thorough.

**Newbigin (Marion I.), MAN AND HIS CONQUEST OF NATURE, 2/6**

Black

The author of this volume is of opinion that "the great question geography asks is: Why is it easier for men to make their living at some places than at others?" This is part of the new interpretation of geography which goes beyond "earth-description." But, granting that the "essential problem of this science is to discover why man thrives more at certain parts of the globe than at others," we think the book fails to fulfil its purpose. It is

both dull and unsystematic. The illustrations do not appear to have been drawn for the text, and might have been better selected.

**Nisbet's Self-Help History Series, by M. B. Syngde, J. Ewing, and others: THE TUDORS, 1/6**

The illustrations are the best part of this little book, which is interestingly and simply written, but sets forth no new view, and might have been put together fifty years ago.

**Opnshaw (P. A.), PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS IN MATHEMATICS, consisting of Papers set at Examinations for Entrance Scholarships at Public Schools, together with Navy Papers, 1/6**

Bel This compilation shows curious differences of level in the mathematical standards required by the various schools. There is, nevertheless, an irritating recurrence of certain classes of questions. The author has appended answers.

**Price (E. A.), EXAMPLES IN NUMERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, 2/6**

Cambridge University Press

The examples selected are excellent, without irritating "catch" questions. It may be objected that the number of them chosen to illustrate particular points is not always proportionate to the importance of those points. Ninety consecutive problems involving right-angled triangles will be considered an unduly generous allowance by most pupils.

**Winbolt (S. E.), MATRICULATION PRÉCIS, WITH A KEY, 1/6 net (Key separately, 6d. net).**

Bel The purpose of this book is to enable candidates for the London Matriculation Examination to answer the Précis question included in the English paper. Forty passages are contained in the selection, prefaced by excellent hints on précis method. The Key contains admirable models for students.

### Fiction.

**Applin (Arthur), INTO THY HANDS, 6/**

White

Mr. Applin's opinion of the medical profession—familiar to readers of his earlier novels—is here once more reflected in the character of a surgeon distinguished by almost supernatural ability and altogether diabolical impulses. Two women and another doctor sustain with him the action of the story, which is careless, incoherent, and wildly improbable, and suggests the reflection that its author is capable of better things.

**Belloe (H.), THE GREEN OVERCOAT, 6/**

Bristol, Arrowsmith;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

To those who desire some respite from the more serious literature of life we recommend this extravaganza. The late editor of *The Eyewitness* cannot help interspersing a few caustic comments on modern conventions. We think those who pay the rather exorbitant price for this light production are just those who may learn something along with their amusement over the amazing difficulties in which the borrowing without leave of an overcoat lands a learned professor. A rich father with definite views, to which he expects his son to conform, is another presentment which will have a grim humour to such as have sufficient discernment.

**Braithwaite-Batty (Beatrice), MRS. FAUNTLEROY'S NEPHEW.**

Ouseley

The style of this story is so stilted as to cause irritation. The characters talk like so many marionettes; and we are unable to find anything to compensate for this defect.

**Burke (Edmund), A CLUSTER OF SHAMROCKS, 6/**

Lynwood

A collection of nineteen sketches, incorporating many familiar and other less obvious sentiments in a slipshod manner.

**Chalmers (Stephen), WHEN LOVE CALLS MEN TO ARMS, 6/**

Grant Richards

An agreeable story, though undistinguished by any striking merit, except, perhaps, ease in writing. The author chooses the period following the Armada, the hero being a young Scot, and the heroine the daughter of a Spanish father and a Scotch mother.

**Chrétien de Troyes, CLIGÈS, A ROMANCE, now translated by L. J. Gardiner from the Old French, 5/ net.**

Chatto & Windus

"This our books have taught us," says Chrétien de Troyes at the beginning of his poem, "that Greece had the first renown in chivalry and in learning. Then came chivalry to Rome, and the heyday of learning, which now is come into France." The poem itself never goes beyond the bounds of "chivalry and learning," and is alone almost enough to explain those terms.

Even if Mr. Gardiner had the skill and the patience to render its full effect in prose, it is unfit for an age that loves neither chivalry nor learning, like that of Alexander and Cligès, Soredamors and Fenice. It is a much spun-out story of the French Arthurian type. Arthur and Alexander, their green and vermilion tents covering the meadows of the Thames, lay siege to Windsor; Cligès goes to Wallingford and thence to Oxford, to find Arthur and his barons jousting; and there are other scenes where the mingled yarn of this world and another gives a slender pleasure, as likewise does the occasional breaking down of love's philosophy into true love in the soliloquies. The final episode of the mock-burial, the rescue, the lovers' life in tower and orchard, suggests beauty and 'Romeo and Juliet.' But in this version the beauty is no more than suggested. The poem was not for all time, but for an age. Mr. Gardiner's translation and highly flattering Introduction will hardly revive it. Perhaps because he finds Chrétien "wonderfully near us," he has made no effort sufficient for the needs of those who find Cligès and Fenice the dimmest and thinnest of mediæval ghosts.

**Cotes (Mrs. Everard), THE CONSORT, 6/**

Stanley Paul

This is a clever study of an elusive personality, not that of the consort, but of his wife. The psychology is interesting, but unconvincing. The great lady sacrifices herself to the consort, who feels his position acutely, and the other ordinary people in the book.

**Crockett (S. R.), ANNE OF THE BARRICADES, 6/**

Hodder & Stoughton

Jean de Larzac, the hero of this bustling historical novel, is loved by Nini Auray, an opera star, his relations with Anne being of the fraternal order. Hence it is Nini who nurses him back to life when he is wounded in the defence of Rouen; Nini who gives up money, fame, and safety to be near him in case of need; and Nini who marries him after the second siege of Paris in '71. Anne, on the other hand, loses her life at the barricades, fighting with her father for the Commune.

**Dixon (Lillas H.), THE MASTER OF HELMESMERE, 6/**

Griffiths

There is, on the author's own showing, "a huge proportion of love-making and marriages in this novel," and we may add that the marriages are without exception marriages in high life, while the lovers seldom



fall below the rank of viscount. One lady does, indeed, magnanimously content herself with "a younger son," but she receives due compensation by becoming a duchess *en secondes nocces*. The style is of the kind which does not conduce to easy reading.

**Fraser (Mrs. Hugh and Hugh), THE QUEEN'S PERIL, 6/ Hutchinson**

Anne, the young wife of Louis XIV. of France, is the queen whose indiscretions give rise to this romantic tale of devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of her attendants. This kind of story has long been overdone, but seems still to have its admirers, and to these we can recommend the book as taking its place among the average.

**Hardy (Thomas), THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE; and THE WOODLANDERS, 7/6 net each. Macmillan**

These two volumes are further additions to the Wessex Edition of the complete works of Mr. Thomas Hardy in twenty volumes. In referring to the four previous volumes we paid a merited tribute to the publishers for their initiative and artistic discretion. The same features are to be noted in vols. v. and vi. Mr. Hardy has brought his Preface to 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' up to date, and the chapter which appeared in the previous edition, and was omitted in all earlier except the serial issue of the story and the American edition, has been incorporated in this one. The novel unquestionably gains by its inclusion. Some objections in the past have been raised to the Scotch dialect of Mr. Farfrae, and accordingly a Scotch professor of authority was requisitioned to discover any blemishes—without any result detrimental to Mr. Hardy's version. 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' is remarkable among the Wessex novels for the balance and harmony of its construction. There is an excellent frontispiece of Casterbridge High Street. The novel first appeared in February, 1895.

The author has also a few fresh lines for 'The Woodlanders,' one of the tenderest and most lyrical of his tales. He remarks that "the adoption of iron utensils and implements in agriculture, and the discontinuance of thatched roofs for cottages, have almost extinguished the handicrafts classed formerly as 'copeswork' and the type of men who engaged in them." 'The Woodlanders' was first published in three volumes in March, 1887. The frontispiece is the 'Country of the Woodlanders.' With the publication of three more volumes, the "novels of character and environment" will be completed.

**Hueffer (Ford Madox), THE PANEL. Constable**

To enjoy thoroughly this tale of the love-affairs of a romantic Irishman complete abandonment of the realities of life is necessary. Nothing could well be more apparent than the disguise in which the lady of this gentleman's choice fills the part of chambermaid, so that she may defeat her rival. Almost as lacking in ingenuity is the device of a sliding panel, which allows visitors at a country house to interview each other between sundown and cockerow. Still, if we will only let Mr. Hueffer have his way, he will at least drive away dull care for an afternoon, and so should earn our gratitude.

**McEvoy (Charles), BRASS FACES, 6/ Stanley Paul**

Mr. McEvoy has nearly written a good adventure story of the Stevenson type,

and might have achieved success if he had given more thought and pains to his task. He has left more than one thread hanging loose, and has contented himself with a carelessly, instead of a dexterously, woven tissue.

**Morris (William), NEWS FROM NOWHERE; OR, AN EPOCH OF REST, being some Chapters from a Utopian Romance, cloth, 2/ net; paper cover, 1/ net. Longmans**

It is pleasing to welcome this exquisite Utopian romance in a pocket edition, and it reflects much credit upon the publishers, who have already done notable work for Morris. The form, the type, and the printing are in every way commendable. 'News from Nowhere' is *facile princeps* among Morris's prose-poems, and reveals with singular fidelity the sane, lovable, and visionary qualities of his mind, as well as his unique capacity for telling a story. In the annals of the literature of such aspiration, it is second only to More's 'Utopia.'

**Price (The) of Possession, 6/ Long**

A light and amusing tale of a disputed inheritance. The situations are original and cleverly worked out, and the verve of the story carries the reader over all improbabilities. The heroine, with her frankness and self-reliance, is a welcome change from the flippant maiden who usually figures in romances of this kind.

**Reeve (Arthur B.), THE BLACK HAND, THE ADVENTURES OF CRAIG KENNEDY, SCIENTIFIC DETECTIVE. Nash**

A scientific solution is found for each of these thirteen detective stories. A great deal of ingenuity and no little knowledge are displayed. We fear the latter will be wasted, for the book has not been equipped to attract other than an ephemeral public.

**Robin (E. Gallienne), LUCE: THE STORY OF A MOTHER, 6/ Hurst & Blackett**

This wholesome tale of maternal desire would gain by being issued at a cheaper price, for it might then reach those who are less sophisticated than the people which are the mainstay of to-day's ordinary fiction.

### General.

**Anstey (F.), VOCES POPULI (reprinted from 'Punch'), Second Series, 2/ net. Longmans**

Charade parties have gone; travelling menageries are going; horse 'buses, music-halls, and the fogs of London are no longer what they were; but the shrewd observation and kindly humour of these little sketches make them alive and pleasant after more than twenty years.

**Apcar (Diana Agabeg), THE PEACE PROBLEM. Yokohama, 'Japan Gazette' Press**

The author of this little book uses short paragraphs of exclamatory denunciation to attack the Powers of Europe for their treatment of the smaller nationalities, especially Armenia and Persia. Björnson is quoted as having said, "The unjust treatment of small nationalities by any huge empire is a menace to the peace of Europe." It is undoubtedly true that the attitude of jealous rivalry adopted by the Great Powers of Europe towards the weaker and less progressive nations is a constant threat to international peace. The two most dangerous centres of trouble in the world to-day are Morocco and Persia. While the author avers that "the curse of the world is Imperialism," she inconsistently maintains that the Italian war is justifiable.

**Swettenham (Sir Frank), ALSO AND PERHAPS, 6/ Lane**

This volume offers an unusual collection of papers. Those on Malay life and wonders and the troubled history of Mauritius are admirable. The discourses on such themes as love and fickleness, proverbs, coincidences, and dreams show some thought and cleverness, but they seem to us hardly solid or philosophic enough for the thinker or scientific observer, and not plain enough for the ordinary man. Such dialogues as 'Also' and 'An Hour-Glass and a Sundial' are almost tediously brilliant with point and repartee. For the grim and the fantastic the author has a decided talent, and his writing has, at its best, both ease and distinction.

### FAIR PLAY FOR PUBLISHERS.

It has always been my fixed rule not to comment on any criticisms made by my reviewers. But as I have seen in two or three of the newspapers the suggestion offered that perhaps the length of my book 'Out of the Wreck I Rise' was determined by the publishers, Messrs. Nelson & Sons, I consider it to be my duty as well as my pleasure to state that there is absolutely no truth in this supposition. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to grant me the hospitality of your columns to say emphatically that I myself, unrestricted and free in every particular, determined the length of the book? Messrs. Nelson & Sons would, I feel sure, never dream of imposing such a restraining condition on the work of any author. BEATRICE HARRADEN.

### "BLATHERSKITE."

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

THE reviewer, in his very kind notice last week of my 'American Glossary,' suggests that this word might have been inserted therein. The reason for its omission is that I have found no early American example of it; though it occurs (see 'N.E.D.') in a slightly different form in the Scottish song 'Maggie Lauder,' which is said to have been popular during the War of Independence. In my opinion—which is always subject to correction—the word obtained a foothold in Ireland and in England quite as soon as it did in the United States, and that foothold has been retained, though "blatherskite" has never become genteel. Mr. Bartlett's claiming the word as an Americanism amounts to little, for he also includes "cobblestone," "curnudgeon," "grog," and even (though he knows its origin) "Hobson's choice." I may be allowed to acknowledge my great obligation to the 'N.E.D.,' which has furnished me with many old examples of the use of words, and has also guarded me from introducing some scores of expressions which look like Americanisms, but are not so in reality. RICHARD H. THORNTON.

\*.\* The Scotch form of the word, and, I think, the Irish, are slightly different. That I mentioned has in my experience an English currency owing to Mark Twain, whose usage, though now some years old, cannot, perhaps, be called "early." I did not base my suggestion on Bartlett, but I had noticed that Farmer and Henley's two quotations in their 'Slang and its Analogues' were both derived from the United States.

Other correspondents have referred to 'Martin Chuzzlewit' for the specimen of "Tall Talk" quoted, a parallel I left for the reader to discover. YOUR REVIEWER.

## Literary Gossip

THE first meeting of the Blake Society will be held at Hampstead on August 12th, the eighty-fifth anniversary of Blake's death. Dr. Greville MacDonald, Dr. Hubert Norman, and others will read papers on 'Cowper and Blake' and 'Blake and Hampstead.' Some lines of Blake's 'Milton' will also be recited. The Secretary of the Society is Mr. Thomas Wright, Olney, Bucks.

THE ENGLISH GOETHE SOCIETY held a full meeting on June 25th to welcome their new President, Dr. A. W. Ward, and to hear his inaugural address on 'Goethe and the French Revolution.' Goethe's interest in the agitations and influences of the Great Revolution is, as Dr. Ward showed, clearly reflected in his written pages. When Goethe in 1792 joined the Grand Duke with the forces which had advanced to the Rhine, he was brought into direct contact with the main current of European political history, and in his subsequent writings he never lost sight of the revolutionary movement and its significance. Of great interest to Goethe students was a collection of Lotte Buff relics. These included, besides drawings and needlework by Lotte, a lock of her hair, an original portrait, and a garnet cross and ring, and a coffee cup, gifts to Lotte from Goethe.

An instance of the pirating of copyright matter was furnished in a recent law case, when judgment with damages was entered for the plaintiffs—the County History Syndicate, the publishers of the 'Victoria History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.' The legal decision in favour of the publishers should greatly strengthen the position of the expert writer. The Victoria County Histories are recognized everywhere as of exceptional quality.

MRS. RUSSELL BARRINGTON is writing a memoir of Walter Bagehot, and for that purpose she would gratefully receive any letters that might assist her. They will be carefully preserved and returned. Her address is Herds Hill, Langport, Somerset.

In the current number of *Scientia* Prof. Werner Sombart defends his recently published book 'Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben' against some strictures passed upon it, and goes into the question of Judaism and capitalism generally. His main thesis is that the part played by the Jews in the economic life of modern nations is due to the peculiar character of the race, which he declares to be that of a nomad people fitted for desert life, and suddenly cast among Northern races who were originally forest-dwellers. All the phenomena of modern economics, he asserts, are explicable by this "symbiosis" of a desert people of warm temperament and a forest people of a cold one. But when were the Jews nomads?

MESSRS. CHRISTIE will sell on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the unusually fine and

interesting set of the Shakespeare Folios from the library of Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy, with Roger Payne's bill for the binding of the First Folio. This long and peculiarly worded document is a curiosity in itself. This First Folio was formerly the property of Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, who inherited it through his father's connexion with the Shakerley family of Cheshire. It was purchased by James Beaufoy, grandfather of the present owner, for 141l. 10s. in 1851. The Second Folio, bound to match the First, has doublures inlaid with original pieces of Shakespeare's mulberry tree. The Third Folio is a specially fine copy, and has the extremely rare original and suppressed title added, with the blank space for the portrait, and the imprint "Printed for Philip Chetwinde, 1663." The Fourth Folio was formerly the property of Thomas Southern, the dramatist, and has a few manuscript notes and markings in his hand.

MR. FREDERICK BENNETT has joined the board of Messrs. George Philip & Son, as assistant managing director.

SIR FREDERICK WEDMORE has put the finishing touches to his book of 'Memories: Literary, Artistic, Theatrical, and Social,' which Messrs. Methuen will publish in the early autumn.

'A HISTORY OF ENGLISH PROSE RHYTHM,' by Prof. George Saintsbury, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The idea of regular scansion of English prose first suggested itself to the author a number of years ago, and he has retained it ever since. With regard to his treatment of the subject, he explains that even when he acknowledges the felicity of knowing the causes of things, he thinks it well to know the things themselves first. While, therefore, not neglecting theory altogether, he has endeavoured chiefly to bring out the facts. He disclaims with emphasis having attempted to say even an interim last word on the secrets of rhythmical charm.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready a new work on 'The Standard of Value,' by Sir David Barbour, who from 1888 to 1893 occupied the position of Finance Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and took a prominent part in the measures for the introduction of the gold standard in that country.

The same publishers are issuing 'The Early Naturalists, their Lives and Work (1530-1789),' by Dr. L. C. Miall; and Part V., 'Spirits of the Corn and of the Wild,' of Dr. J. G. Frazer's 'Golden Bough.' The latter will be in two volumes.

'SINISTER STREET' is the title of a novel which Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the author of 'Carnival,' is at present writing. It will be published in due course by Mr. Martin Secker in this country, and Messrs. Appleton & Co. in America.

THE "Popular Ruskin," which Messrs. George Allen & Co. are bringing out at a cheap price, shows once more the attractions of pott octavo, which might be more widely used. Why, for instance, have not Bulwer Lytton's or Reade's novels been published in this form?

MR. MURRAY is to publish Capt. Roald Amundsen's book 'The Conquest of the South Pole.' It will give the complete record of his great South Arctic achievement, and include an Introduction by Dr. Nansen.

## BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Thursday and Friday, June 27th and 28th, Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts from various sources, including a selection from the library of Mr. Andrew C. Drummond, and books from Oxton Hall, Southwell, the property of Capt. Sherbrooke. Among the most important were the following:—

Keats, Endymion, 1818, 41l. Bode and De Groot, the Complete Work of Rembrandt, 8 vols., 1897-1906, 72l. Jacquin, Hortus Botanicus Vindobonensis, 3 vols., 1770-76, 180l. Ptolemy, Geographia Opus, 1513, 44l. Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., Salisbury, 1706, 68l. The Germ, 4 numbers, 1850, 48l. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, 2 vols., 1848; The Newcomes, 2 vols., 1855; Pendennis, 2 vols., 1849-50; The Virginians, 2 vols., 1858-9, the first two being presentation copies, with autograph inscriptions, 290l.; Flore et Zephyre, 1836, 250l. Browning, various poems, 5 vols., 1840-79, all presentation copies, with autograph inscriptions, 61l. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, &c., 40 vols., 1809-28, 59l. Lescarbot, Histoire de la Nouvelle France, 1609, 46l. Ben Jonson, Works, 2 vols., 1640, 33l. Hugues de Lionne, six diplomatic letters to Louis XIV., with the King's annotations, 1661, 49l. Goya, Caprichos, c. 1799, 76l. A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs of Virginia, 1620; Wood, New England's Prospect, 1634, with three other tracts, 1621. Milton, Reason of Church Government, 1641; Apology against a Pamphlet, 1642; Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, 1645; Colasterion, 1645; Tetrachordon, 1645; Eikonoklastes, 1649; Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, 1649, 45l.; Paradise Lost, fourth title-page, 1668, 56l.; Poems, 1645, 71l.; Comus, 1634, 520l.; Obeisques to the Memory of Mr. Edward King, 1638, containing the first issue of Lycidas, 400l. Horæ B.V.M., printed by Hardouyn, n.d., 50l. Dürer, 34 large woodcuts, 57l. Rabens, autograph letter in Italian, Feb. 18, 1627, 60l. Shakespeare, Second Folio, 1632, 139l.; Poems, 1640, 146l. Clemens V., Constitutions, 1460, printed on vellum by Fust & Schoiffer, imperfect, 200l. Schatzbehalter, printed by Koberger, 1491, 90l. Seelenwurtz-garten, printed in Strasburg, 1511, 40l. Cicero, De Officiis, printed by Fust, 1465, 600l. Collection d'Habillements Modernes et Galants, 1770, 285l. Burns, autograph leaf from his Diary as exciseman, 35l.; autograph verses to Mr. Graham of Fintry, 1788, 135l.; autograph verses to Miss Jenny Cruikshank, 36l.; Poems, Kilmarnock edition, 1786, 490l. Young, Night Thoughts, 1788, presentation copy from Burns to Mrs. Maclehoze, 355l. A collection of letters and transcripts from French and German Reformers, 55l. Glareanus, De Geographia, autograph MS., with seven maps in which the new world is named America, c. 1510-13; De Asse Compendium, 510l. Bacon, Essays, third impression, 1606, 63l. More, Utopia, 1551, 39l. Walton, Lives, 1670, presentation copy, 60l. Cocker's Arithmetick, 1678, 68l. Coleridge and Wordsworth, Lyrical Ballads, 2 vols., 1798-1800, with autograph notes by the former, 91l. Galileo, Sidereus Nuncius, 1610, presentation copy, 70l.

The sale also included the following illuminated manuscripts: Horæ B.V.M. ad Usam Parisiensem, French, 15th century, with 12 miniatures, 75l.; another, with 15 miniatures, 58l.; another, late 15th century, with 65 miniatures, 126l.; another, Italo-Flemish, with 17 miniatures, 155l.; another, Italian, with 11 miniatures, 95l.; another, French, with 13 miniatures, 60l. Antiphonale, Italian, 14th century, with 10 miniatures, 104l. Cyril, Archbishop of Alexandria, Liber qui appellatur Thesaurus, with 87 illuminated initials, 15th century, 63l. Vulgate, English, 13th century, with 115 decorative initials, 93l.

The total of the sale was 9,528l. 17s. 6d.



## SCIENCE

## RADIO-ACTIVITY AND ENERGY.

WHEN, in 1895, Dr. Röntgen of Vienna discovered the X-rays which bear his name, nearly all the physicists in the world were stirred up to find some theory accounting for the new phenomena. The late Sir George Stokes, then perhaps at the height of his reputation, put forth the idea that they were irregular pulses in the ether set up by the energy radiated from the place where an electron receives acceleration, and this seemed at the time to meet all the requirements of the case. It certainly accounted sufficiently for the absence of reflection, refraction, or polarization in the X-ray itself, and less completely for the speed with which the X-rays were shown to move. Stokes's theory was at once taken up by Cambridge physicists, and Sir Joseph Thomson and most of his disciples have expended a great deal of ingenuity, paper, and ink in attempting to demonstrate that it is the only one tenable by serious mathematicians.

Lately, however, a rift within the lute became apparent. Prof. Bragg, as readers of *The Athenæum* have been repeatedly informed, put forward some time ago the counter theory that the X-rays and the Gamma rays from radium, which are so like them as to be practically indistinguishable, are not pulses at all, but streams of corpuscles like the Alpha rays emitted by all highly radio-active substances, or the Beta rays from the same source. The observed fact that neither the X nor the Gamma rays could be deflected by a magnetic field, he got over by the explanation that, unlike the Alpha rays, which have a charge of positive electricity, and the Beta, which carry a negative one, the X and Gamma rays consist of "doublets," or, in other words, of corpuscles carrying both positive and negative charges, which therefore neutralize one another, and cause the corpuscle to behave as if uncharged. As Prof. Bragg was himself educated at Trinity, and was third Wrangler before he left that seat of learning for New Zealand to take up a professorship in the Adelaide University, his theory could not be ignored by Cambridge physicists, but its promulgation led to considerable heartburnings. In the present little book of over 200 pages he does his best to prove it.

Apart from experiments, the details of which are best studied with the help of the diagrams given in the book itself, his argument comes to this: when X-rays (we will imitate Prof. Bragg by including in this phrase the Gamma rays

from radium) pass through matter, they cause the emission of swiftly moving electrons which ionize gases, act on a photographic plate, excite phosphorescence in suitable materials, and behave in all respects like the Beta rays from radio-active substances. But Prof. Bragg demonstrates by experiment that (a) the velocity of the (secondary) Beta ray thus emitted depends on the quality of the X-ray causing it, and increases with the penetrating power of the latter; (b) the velocity is independent of the nature of the atom in which the Beta ray arises; and (c) the Beta rays which arise from the further side of a sheet of metal (e.g. aluminium) struck by an X-ray are larger than those arising from the side on which is the point of impact.

All these things go to show some relation between the "secondary" Beta ray and the X-ray causing it, and this is confirmed by Prof. Bragg's demonstration that the X-ray has no direct action whatever, except that of causing the Beta ray. "Up to the point," says he, "when the Beta ray is produced, the X-ray spends no energy and causes no observable effect"; and he further shows that the initial direction of the movement of the Beta ray is more or less in continuation of that of the X-ray, this effect being most pronounced when the exciting ray is penetrating and the atomic weight small. This is explicable if we consider the X-ray as a doublet which loses its neutralizing positive charge in passing through matter, but quite otherwise if we consider it, with Stokes and Sir Joseph Thomson, to be a mere disturbance in the ether.

This alone would be a fairly conclusive argument, but Prof. Bragg shows that the same reasoning holds good when the process is, as it were, reversed. The X-ray, as is well known, is itself generated by the Beta ray discharged from the cathode striking the anti-cathode of a highly exhausted tube, and Prof. Bragg produces many reasons for thinking that it is *one* Beta ray and no more which gives rise to one X-ray, as it is *one* X-ray which in the converse case causes *one* Beta ray to spring into existence on striking matter. The inference is irresistible that, in striking the anti-cathode, the Beta ray acquires something which it loses when, emerging from the tube as an X-ray, it again strikes matter, and that this something is the positive charge which masks or neutralizes the negative one which it already bore. In other words, the Beta and the X-rays are what Prof. Bragg calls "interchangeable," or rather are the same thing under different conditions. The X-radiation is, he says,

"a corpuscular radiation consisting of entities or quanta, each of which moves uniformly in a straight line without change until in some encounter with an atom the X-ray energy disappears and Beta-ray energy takes its place."

The consequences of this reach further than might be thought. Sir Joseph Thomson's view of the atom as a sphere of positive electricity containing negative

electrons within it—or, to put it disrespectfully, as a pudding in which the negative electrons are the plums—at once goes by the board. Another consequence is that there must be positive electrons, or discrete particles of electricity of extraordinary minuteness, inasmuch as Prof. Bragg's theory requires us to imagine the electron of the Beta ray as attaching to itself enough positive electricity to neutralize its charge without adding appreciably to its mass. Both these consequences were asserted long ago in *The Athenæum* on other grounds. But Prof. Bragg goes further, and foreshadows a theory which shall also include the phenomena of light. Prof. Einstein, Prof. Stark, and others have been led, as he says, to postulate a "light-quantum" which, we suppose, respect for the wave theory alone prevents them from calling a corpuscle, and they find one of their arguments in the photo-electric phenomena in which they see a transfer of energy from this light-quantum to the electron. He himself now suggests that

"an electron of given energy may be converted into a light-quantum of equal energy, and *vice versa*; that the chance of either conversion is a function of the energy, and depends also on the nature of the material which is required to effect the conversion; and that, in consequence, radiation of a certain composition must exist in equilibrium with a given form of electron movement such as the thermal agitation of electrons in a metal."

Thus, he thinks, we may be guided to "some great idea which will reconcile the old antagonism between corpuscle and wave," to which we will only add that it may in time bring us to an explanation not yet even suggested of the difference between positive and negative electricity.

It remains to say that Prof. Bragg's book is as modestly as it is clearly written, and can be read by any one possessing an elementary knowledge of physics.

MR. WEIR in 'The Energy System of Matter' has certainly introduced what at first sight is a new conception in physics. Carrying the theories of the conservation of energy and matter—somewhat discredited since the discovery of radium—to an extent hitherto undreamt of, he postulates that matter has a "universal and inherent property called gravitation or central attraction." This property he declares to be "independent of precise energy conditions, its outward manifestation being found simply in the persistent tendency of matter on all occasions to press or force itself into the least possible space." From this he argues that "a mass of heterogeneous matter concentrated round a given point in space" will, in the absence of all disturbing influences, resolve itself into a perfect sphere, and that, when energy is communicated to it from without, which *may* [our italics] be the kinetic energy of rotation, it will rotate, certain portions of the mass will be forced into new positions more remote from the central axis of rotation than the equatorial

*Studies in Radio-activity.* By W. H. Bragg. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Energy System of Matter: a Deduction from Terrestrial Energy Phenomena.* By James Weir. (Longmans & Co.)

part, and will assume a more or less discoidal form. The instance that will occur to every one is, of course, our earth, which assumes, as we have all been taught, the shape of a sphere flattened at the poles.

This is well enough; but Mr. Weir goes on from this to other assumptions. The influence which comes to the mass from outside fights against—in normal language—the gravitational influence, and is thereby transformed. Thus, we are told,

"the outward displacement of the material from the central axis is coincident with a gain of energy to the mass, this gain of energy being, of course, at the expense of, and by the direct transformation of, the originally applied energy. It is stored in the distorted material as energy of position, potential energy, or energy of displacement relative to the central axis. But in the distortive movement, the mass will also gain energy in other forms. The movement of one portion of its material relative to another will give rise (since it is carried out under the gravitational influence) to a frictional process in which, as we know from terrestrial experience, heat and electrical energy will make their appearance."

It seems to follow from this that Mr. Weir regards each "planetary mass" as a closed field containing all the energy it requires within its own interior, and neither giving nor taking any from outside. This is borne out by a statement very early in the book that the transmission of energy in any form across interplanetary space is "completely denied." Yet, if this is the case, how and whence does the energy originally communicated to it from without come? Beyond a statement that "matter is never divorced from energy" we are unable to find any answer to this question in Mr. Weir's book; and the difficulty is only pushed further back if we consider, as we think, he means us to do, the planetary mass as meaning not any one of the planets in the solar system, but the whole system itself.

There is, we think, no reason to go further, nor to follow Mr. Weir through his ingenious applications of this theory to terrestrial phenomena. The universe is, according to him, self-sufficient and self-supporting, and it is idle to look outside it for any source of the energy that animates it. But if this be so, it seems to follow that a machine could be constructed on the same principle which would work by its own inherent energy, and something of this kind may be foreshadowed in the chapter which he devotes to 'Terrestrial Conditions.' Only this is no new idea at all, but our old friend the perpetual-motion machine under a new guise. If this be really Mr. Weir's intention, we will merely say that the way to prove the correctness of his theory in a more convincing way than by writing books about it is open to him. *Solvitur ambulando.* Let him make the machine and see how it works. Until he does so, we see no way of getting over the initial difficulty which, unless we have unconsciously done him injustice, vitiates his theory.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 27.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Lord Rayleigh read a paper on 'Electrical Vibrations on a Thin Anchor Ring.'—Prof. R. J. Strutt on 'The Molecular Statistics of some Chemical Actions.'—Mr. C. V. Boys on 'Experiments with Rotating Films.'—Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. H. Rodd on 'Morphological Studies of Benzene Derivatives: III. Para-dibromobenzene-sulphonates (isomorphous) of the "Rare Earth" Elements, a Means of determining the Directions of Valency in Tervalent Elements.'—and Mr. Karl Pearson on 'The Intensity of Natural Selection in Man.' The following statement has lately received much currency: A high infant death-rate in a given community implies in general a high death-rate in the next four years of life, while low death-rates at both age-periods are similarly associated. The evidence in support of the statement is not valid; it consists solely in showing that a bad environment raises both infant and child death-rates. But the statement is not true even when no correction is made for differential environment in, perhaps, the most important data we have on the subject, the Registrar-General's 10-year life-tables for England and Wales. In three out of four of these tables a rising infant death-rate is associated with a falling child death-rate, and when correction is made for environment there is a substantial negative correlation between infant and child death-rates. The point is one of very great importance, because the question of a selective death-rate is the question of whether natural selection—Darwinism—applies to man. The present paper does not determine how far the rising infant death-rate is really the cause of the falling child death-rate, but its aim is to show that there is no such general rule as that stated to hold. If that rule were a demonstrable truth, then we might confidently assert that Darwinism did not apply to civilized man. As a matter of fact, other methods of inquiry indicate that at least 60 to 70 per cent of the deaths in civilized human communities are selective, i.e., due to the elimination of those with inferior constitutional powers of resistance.

Mr. T. M. Lowry read a paper on 'Optical Rotatory Dispersion: Part I. The Natural and Magnetic Rotatory Dispersion in Quartz of Light in the Visible Region of the Spectrum,' communicated by Prof. H. E. Armstrong.—Mr. J. J. Manley, 'On the Apparent Change in Mass during Chemical Reaction,' communicated by Prof. J. H. Poynting.—Mr. W. H. Eccles, 'On the Diurnal Variations of the Electric Waves occurring in Nature, and on the Propagation of Electric Waves round the Bend of the Earth,' communicated by Sir A. W. Rücker.—the Rev. A. L. Cortie, 'A Report on the Total Solar Eclipse of 1911, April 28,' communicated by the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee.—Mr. W. H. Wilson, 'An Experimental Investigation of the Influence of the Condenser on the Working of a Ruhmkorff Coil, together with a Practical Outcome thereof,' communicated by Sir Oliver Lodge.—Prof. D. F. Harris and Dr. H. J. M. Creighton, on 'Studies on the Reductase of Liver and Kidney, Part I,' communicated by Prof. A. J. Brown.—Prof. M. W. Travers and Mr. Ramu Chandra Ray, on 'Borohydrates, Part I.'—Prof. G. N. Stewart, on 'The Specific Conductivity of Solutions of Oxymoglobin,' communicated by Sir J. R. Bradford.—Mr. J. W. Gifford, on 'The Existing Limits of Uniformity in producing Optical Glass,' communicated by Sir David Gill.—Prof. A. C. Seward, on 'A Petrified Williamsonia from Scotland,'—and Mr. A. W. Porter and Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green, 'On Negative After-Images and Successive Contrast with Pure Spectral Colours.' A number of other papers were also read.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 27.—Sir H. M. Lyte, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. R. Marett, Reader in Social Anthropology, Oxford, described recent archaeological investigations in which he had taken part in Jersey.

(1) The cave known as La Cotte de St. Brelade underwent further excavation in August of last year. A palæolithic floor, comprising a hearth, had been uncovered in 1910, but only to an extent of about 11 ft. square. In 1911 the exploration, conducted as before by the Société Jersiaise, was carried further to a distance of 26 ft., the breadth now exposed being 18 ft. across the mouth, and gradually narrowing to about 8 ft. at the extreme end. Some 500 tons of the superincumbent debris have now been removed, but perhaps twice as much remains *in situ*, forming an almost vertical talus of loose rock-rubbish, at the foot of which research is carried on at some risk. The fresh discoveries confirm the view that there is here a single homogeneous occupation of the mid-palæolithic period.

The implements, abundant near the entrance, but rare beyond 20 ft. (where the light would be bad for manufacturing purposes), were of uniform Mousterian facies. The animal remains were those of woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, horse, ox, sheep or goat, and a large deer, all but the last having been found in 1910. Four human teeth, found near the spot where nine were obtained the year before, are pronounced by Dr. Keith to belong to the same set, and include three third molars which present interesting features. Excavation, when systematically pursued to 5 ft. below the level of Mousterian occupation, yielded no further trace of man, and failed to reach the rock-bottom of the cave, but disclosed about halfway down a stratum of dark mould, in which were remains of what appeared to be the branches of trees.

(2) The islet of La Motte, situated about 200 yards from the shore of St. Clement's Bay, was the scene of considerable excavations in October, 1911, and April, 1912, having been generously given to the Société Jersiaise for that purpose by Mr. Gervaise Le Gros. The vertical sides of the island reveal about 12 ft. of stiff loess, capped by another 12 ft. of sandy soil, the whole supported on a rocky basis of diorite, and standing 43 ft. above O.D. Along the base of the upper, or sandy, layer ran a line of stones which were formerly taken to be a raised beach, though neolithic implements had been found amongst or just beneath them. Exploration now showed them to form, at the eastern end of the island, the base of a large cairn with copious traces of decalcified bone underneath, and on the south-western side to belong in certain cases to rough graves made by placing stones on edge for the walls and roofing over with slabs in the style of a miniature *allée couverte*. Fifteen of these graves were discovered, three being small cists, perhaps the graves of children. Of the only three crania that were sufficiently preserved to be measurable, the index was severally 69.6, 72.6, 73.9, showing the dolichocephalic type of the Long Barrows. A kitchen midden found at the east end of the island contained numerous sherds of late-neolithic style, but may be later than the graves. The latter may provisionally be compared with those of Thénic in Finistère (see J. Déchelette, 'Manuel d'Archéologie,' 1908, p. 461).

Mr. C. J. Jackson exhibited a silver-gilt monstrosity of Spanish workmanship dating from about the first quarter of the sixteenth century; and Dr. Nelson showed the foot of a latten eagle desk found in Canterbury.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 20.—Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair.—The reports of the Secretaries and Treasurer were read and adopted.—The silver medal of the Society was awarded to General-Leutnant Max Bahrfeldt of the Prussian Army for his long and distinguished services to Roman numismatics, particularly in the Republican series. In the absence of General Bahrfeldt the medal was accepted on his behalf by Mr. Grueber, who read a letter from the recipient expressing his gratification at the honour conferred on him.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers for the session 1912-13 was announced, and the following declared elected: *President*, Sir H. H. Howarth; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir A. J. Evans and Mr. B. Roth; *Treasurer*, Mr. P. H. Webb; *Secretaries*, Messrs. J. Allan and F. A. Walters; *Foreign Secretary*, Mr. G. F. Hill; *Librarian*, Dr. O. Codrington; and ten ordinary Members of Council.

LINNEAN.—June 20.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mrs. E. M. Reid, Miss M. Samuel, Mr. W. H. Daun, and Mr. J. C. Moulton were admitted Fellows. Miss E. M. Doidge, Mr. T. B. Fletcher, and Mr. J. G. Turnbull were elected Fellows.

Mr. Hugh Scott briefly introduced three papers relating to the expedition to the Seychelles. Mr. C. G. Lamb's paper dealt with 5 families of flies of the Acalyptre Muscid group: the Lonchæide, Sapromyzide, Ephydride, Chloropide, and Agromyzide. In all 55 species were dealt with, belonging to 27 genera: 48 of the species and 2 of the genera are new. Dr. Ignacio Bolívar's paper on the Saltatorial Orthoptera enumerated 59 species from the various islands: a number of the species and genera are new. Dr. A. Sicard's paper on the Coccinellide enumerated 13 species belonging to 12 genera, 5 of the species and 2 of the genera being new to science. Mr. Hugh Scott's paper dealt with the Coleoptera Lamellicornia and Adephaga. Previously to the expedition 32 species were known from the varied islands; this number has been raised to 55, 9 of the additional species and 1 genus being new to science.



The late Dr. Budde-Lund's paper on the Terrestrial Isopoda of the Percy Sladen Expedition was read. These papers were communicated by Prof. Stanley Gardiner.

Mr. H. Stuart Thompson exhibited 33 coloured drawings of Alpine flowers by Mr. George Flemwell, with some proofs of plates taken from them.

Prof. Arthur Dendy introduced an exhibition of four white canaries, of a race bred by Mrs. John Martin, of Martinborough, New Zealand, and brought home by Dr. A. E. A. Palmer, of the same Dominion, who was present, and explained that they were shown in this country for the first time. Miss Florence Durham (visitor) also spoke.

Mr. J. C. Moulton had brought with him from Borneo living examples—now seen for the first time in this country—of the remarkable Trilobite-like coleopterous larvæ, well known in the Oriental tropics. Mr. C. J. Gahan (visitor) referred to the previous knowledge of these larvæ, which belonged, he considered, to the Lycide, and spoke of the probability of their never passing into an imago stage. The discussion was continued by Mr. H. N. Ridley, Mr. S. G. Paine, Mr. J. C. Moulton, and the President.

Mr. S. F. Dunn introduced his paper on the revision of the genus *Milletia*.

Prof. Gardiner also communicated Mr. C. Warburton's paper on the Acarina of the Percy Sladen Expedition, which was read in title, as was also Canon Norman's investigation of *Synagoga mira*.

Capt. C. F. U. Meek's paper, entitled 'Correlation of Somatic Characters,' was placed before the meeting, with the author's own statement of his conclusions.

HELLENIC.—June 25.—In moving the adoption of the report the President, Sir Arthur Evans, referred to the loss which the Society has sustained in the deaths of Dr. E. S. Roberts and of Dr. Verrall, two of its original Members, and of Prof. W. W. Goodwin, one of the earliest Honorary Members.

The President took as the subject of his address 'The Persistence of Minoan and Mycenaean Elements in Hellenic Life.' Greek civilization could no longer be regarded as an *enfant de miracle*. Its roots lay in the older indigenous culture—the Minoan or its later Mycenaean offshoot. Discovery after discovery, which the Greeks attributed to themselves, could be traced to their prehistoric predecessors. Summing up the most recent results of researches in the field of Minoan archaeology, the President said that the evidence was now clear that, from the earliest Minoan period to the latest, there was no break in continuity; and the same must be said of the course of Mycenaean civilization in Greece, in its origin a purely Minoan creation. The wall-paintings had now supplied us with living representations of the physical aspects of the race, which maintained themselves unchanged throughout, and were in absolute contrast to any type of Northern invaders. Thanks to the recent discoveries made by the German archaeologists at Tiryns of a series of Mycenaean wall-paintings, the record of this old Aegæan type could be carried down throughout the whole course of the earlier and later palaces. It was the same at Mycenæ itself. Till the break-up of the Mycenaean dominion in the twelfth century B.C. there was no place for an independent Greek population. Yet the influence of this earlier civilization on Hellenism could hardly be overrated. Attention was called to striking survivals in religious art, of which the newly discovered pediment sculptures of the early Doric temple in Corfu afforded an interesting example. The central figure and confronted animals were simply an inheritance from the Mycenaean arrangement. A libation vessel in the shape of a lioness's head found at Delphi, similar to those of the palace shrine at Chios, showed that the religious foundation there went back to Minoan times. In Crete the instances of religious survival were still more remarkable, and the cult of the Cretan Zeus had finally been transferred to "Christ the Lord." The intensive absorption of Minoan elements had no doubt been facilitated by the juxtaposition of Greeks with the older stock for considerable periods and by the bilingual conditions thus resulting. It seemed probable that the primitive Arcadian Greeks had lived in a subject position in the Peloponnese, though at any rate a large part of the period of Mycenaean domination. When, on the break-up of this dominion, the Arcadians, then in possession of Laconia, sent out, not later than the eleventh century B.C., a colony to Cyprus, we find them already thoroughly penetrated with the old Minoan religion, and carrying with them the cult of the dove goddess. This fact alone points to long anterior influences.

The poems of Homer belonged to a time when iron was already beginning to supersede bronze for cutting purposes. Mycenæ itself had been long overthrown, and its civilization was already decayed. How, then, is it that in the Homeric poems we find traces of an acquaintance with the courts and palaces of Mycenaean dynasts, and with the masterpieces of Minoan art? The explanation, in Sir Arthur Evans's opinion, lay in the bilingual conditions that preceded the Homeric age. The traditions of an earlier epic—of which illustrations are actually found in Minoan paintings and reliefs—had been, in part at least, taken over in a translated form, and adapted and reset to the honour and glory of the Achaean race. The personality of Homer himself was only enhanced by this view of his work. It was shown that certain epic passages and incidents had been illustrated by Minoan artists some five centuries before Homer's time. An anticipation of the episode of Scylla attacking a boat was seen to have been represented as early as the sixteenth century B.C.

In conclusion, the President pointed out that, over and above the direct survival of Minoan and Mycenaean elements in Hellenic life, there were at least some traces of a process of revival in the domain of art akin to that observable in Renaissance Italy. A series of early Greek coin-types, notably those of Eretria, seem to have been directly taken from Minoan gems; and the types of an ivory signet of about 400 B.C. found in Western Crete appear to have been literally borrowed from the signet of some Minoan personage, and to represent the costume and armour in vogue a thousand years earlier.

## Science Gossip.

M. JEAN BECQUEREL in a communication to the Académie des Sciences announces a discovery which, if confirmed, is of great importance for the study of electricity. It is well known that if a thin strip of metal be fastened upon a glass plate placed between the poles of an electro-magnet in such a way that the plane of the strip is at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field, a current passing through the strip from end to end is deflected to one side or the other, according to the metal of which the strip is composed. Thus the current in a strip of iron, zinc, or cobalt is deflected towards the right, but to the left if nickel, gold, or bismuth be employed, the effect being more marked with bismuth than with any other metal. This, which is known from its discoverer, Prof. Hall of Baltimore, as "the Hall effect," has generally been held to be one of the proofs that there are such bodies as positive electrons, and those who deny their existence have been driven, like Sir Joseph Thomson, to theories which do not convince us. M. Becquerel now shows that if the experiment be repeated with a strip of bismuth in liquid air the effect is still further marked; while if the magnetic field be then increased to above 3,500 Gauss, the deflection abruptly changes its sign, or, as he says, becomes positive instead of negative. This upsets all the mathematical theories that would make the negative electrons the sole carriers of electricity in metals, and perhaps may throw some light on the problem of positive and negative electricity, also mentioned in our first review in science to-day.

INOCULATION against cholera has been carried by MM. Charles Nicolle, A. Conr, and E. Conseil to a point till now undreamt of. They inject into the veins of the healthy person they wish to render immune a culture of the vibrio cholera bacillus, only taking care that the bacilli are actually alive, and that the solution is freed from dead microbes and from the products of the bacilli during life. The injection is generally administered at about 5 o'clock in the after-

noon, and after about two hours the patient experiences a sensation of cold followed by sweats resembling those accompanying a mild attack of marsh fever, while the temperature may rise nearly as high as 103° F. This state of things lasts from one to two hours, after which the patient falls asleep, and wakes not only well, but also immune. No diarrhoea follows, nor can any vibrios be discovered in the ejecta; and in three cases it was shown that the patient so inoculated can without ill effects drink water actually contaminated by cholera patients. These experiments were tried on thirty-six patients at the Institut Pasteur and at the French hospitals and infirmaries at Tunis, and the experimenters claim that dysentery can be treated in the same way.

M. TAPHANEL draws attention to the fact that preparations containing iodine are, when used alone, very bad disinfectants for the hands of surgeons about to perform operations. He recommends in addition a weak solution of the bisulphite of soda to be found, he says, in every hospital pharmacy. This not only frees the skin from the stain produced by the iodine, but also adds its own antiseptic effect to that of the other drug, while it suspends the sudoral secretion for nearly an hour and a half.

MESSRS. SOTHERAN & Co., encouraged by the generous patronage of the Secretary of State for India, have undertaken to publish a translation by Sir Clements Markham of the 'Coloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India' of Garcia da Orto (Huerta), more familiarly known to botanists as Garcias ab Horto, published at Goa in 1562, and probably the first book printed in India. Sir Clements Markham's version is made from Count Ficalho's scholarly edition of the Portuguese text.

The author of the 'Colloquies' was one of the first of those travelling botanists who, by their discoveries in tropical and sub-tropical Africa and America and Asia, contributed much to the revival of learning and science throughout the West. He arranged a "Physic Garden" at Goa, and another in Bombay; and the Victoria Gardens in Bombay, laid out by Sir George Birdwood between 1858 and 1870, are partly on the site, at their eastern extremity, of a portion of Garcia's garden.

A 'NOMENCLATOR ANIMALIUM GENERUM ET SUBGENERUM' is in course of preparation under the auspices of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and edited by Prof. F. E. Schulze of the University of Berlin, one of the Foreign Members of the Linnean Society. As it is confined to genera and subgenera, there is no rivalry with the 'Index Animalium' in course of compilation by Mr. Sherborn, which includes the names of species.

Even with its more limited scope, Prof. Schulze's 'Nomenclator' is a vast undertaking, for it is expected to include 200,000 references gathered by specialists of different countries. The limits of date are from 1758 to 1910.

Such an undertaking should be of lasting interest and value to biologists and geologists all over the world. The work is already well in hand, but the cost is very heavy, and the editor needs about 1,000*l.* in order to ensure publication at an early date. The Linnean Society has been asked to help in obtaining this sum, and thereby to associate itself with the Prussian Academy in presenting to zoology, not merely a dictionary of names, but also a compendious bibliographical record.

## FINE ARTS

*The Excavation of Gezer.* By R. A. Stewart Macalister. 3 vols. Palestine Exploration Fund Publication. (John Murray.)

THIS is a record of the careful work done for the Palestine Exploration Fund by Prof. Macalister during the two campaigns of 1902-5 and 1907-9. The ancient city of Gezer, situate about seventeen miles south-east of Joppa, and occupying a commanding position midway between the seacoast of Philistia and the foothills of Judæa, must always have been an important strategic point, and therefore had to endure many sieges. Hence it passed from the hands of one invader or conqueror to another until it was captured by the Maccabees, who built themselves a castle and palace in it. When the Maccabæans in turn gave way to the Romans, Gezer was in great measure deserted by its inhabitants, who settled outside the town in open villages to the east and west of it. Possibly it was reoccupied during the disturbed times of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, and there is something to be said for M. Clermont-Ganneau's theory that it was the "Mont Gisart" of the Crusaders. But of this the excavations have given no confirmation, and the history of the walled city ends with the downfall of the Maccabees, while the modern village of Abû Shûsheh seems to preserve such evidence as there is of the subsequent life of its inhabitants.

Gezer is thus a typical city of Palestine, and offers in miniature a history of the different races who have at various periods disputed for the possession of that unhappy country. First, according to Prof. Macalister, came the people he calls the Troglodytes or Cave-dwellers, a race in the neolithic stage of culture, using flint weapons and tools almost exclusively, and with a rudimentary knowledge of pottery. They were an under-sized, perhaps monkey-like, people, and their living in caves or holes in the rocks, partly natural and partly improved by working, is accounted for here by the suggestion that each village in Palestine was then in a state of perpetual warfare with its neighbours. Yet they must have been skilful in their way; and the enormous water-passages, designed to render available the springs which made Gezer a desirable place of residence in those troublous times for the inhabitants during sieges, and were also perhaps a means of defence, still show what could be done even with flint chisels and knives. These Troglodytes seem to have been settled at Gezer at a period going back as far as 3000 B.C., and about 500 years later to have been dispossessed by Semitic tribes, who sooner or later fell under the suzerainty of Egypt.

The failure of Egypt to maintain her Palestinian empire under the innovating Khuenaton or Amenophis IV. is now matter of common knowledge, and the anarchy which followed left the way clear for the Hebrew immigration generally called the Exodus. Yet the Hebrews, as the Book of Judges says truly enough, did not expel the Canaanites, but allowed them to "dwell among them." Then came the Philistines from Crete, and occupied the towns on the seashore until they too were subdued by a fresh invasion from Egypt, and thus gave their Israelite vassals a chance of again getting a foothold of their own in the country. The Assyrian and Chaldean kings who marched to the assault of Egypt ate up all the intermediate cities as a matter of course, but their Persian successors seem to have left few independent traces of their presence.

Alexander's conquests brought the blessings of civilization hither as elsewhere in Asia, and under the Greek kings the Gezerites and their neighbours began to enjoy flourishing trade and abundant luxury. The revolt of the Maccabees against Antiochus Epiphanes put an end, as we have seen, to this state of things; and although the country again knew prosperity and culture under the Romans, Gezer itself was abandoned. The revived Persian Empire continued to raid up to the seacoast during its long struggle against the declining power of the Cæsars; and when the outbreak of Mohammedanism overthrew Persia, the Byzantines found themselves unable to retain their Asiatic themes for long against the assaults at once of Islam and the Western Crusaders.

This is the story which Prof. Macalister's excavation has established, and the manner in which it is worked out by means of small, broken, and apparently insignificant potsherds and flints must command everybody's admiration. Palestine seems never to have developed an art or a culture of her own, and to have been content with the most degraded survivals of those of her successive masters. Thus the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Greek antiquities found on the site are all poor specimens of their kind, and in no case remarkable for grace of design or skill of execution. Yet, poor as they are, they often throw light on Biblical texts, and this is much strengthened by other facts recovered by Prof. Macalister. The "passing of the first-born through the fire to Moloch" is amply supported by the discovery of hundreds of skeletons of newly born children on the site of the "High Place" of the Semitic city; and the pulling down of the Philistine house by Samson is explained by remains of dwellings where the roof-beams are supported by wooden posts resting on stone slabs, from which they might without much difficulty be dislodged by an exceptionally strong man. Even the "jawbone of an ass" story is made more plausible by the discovery of jawbones of animals set with flint teeth and used as reaping-hooks, which might easily

be made into formidable weapons. The statement on the Moabite Stone that King Mesha of Moab dragged the "Ariels" of Jahveh before his god Chemosh is taken by Prof. Macalister as referring, not, as has been sometimes said, to human "champions," but to the standing stones, or "bethels," which he found upright in the primitive "High Place," and which play an important part in all Semitic worship.

One fact that stands out clearly from Prof. Macalister's narrative is the extreme disservice which the revolt of the Maccabees rendered to their fellow-countrymen. At that time the Palestinians, both Jews and Samaritans, were being slowly, but effectually welded into an important part of the great Syrian Empire, which might have formed an effective barrier for Asia against Roman aggression from the West and the incursion of real barbarians from the East. A longing for a nationality for which they were ill-fitted—for in Palestine from the earliest times every man's hand was against his neighbour's—led the Jews to throw off the light and easy yoke of the Greek kings, only to fall into the iron clutch of Rome; and their rebellion, with far more reason, against this, led directly to their eradication from their native soil. The curse which one Pampras, a dispossessed Syrian, as Prof. Macalister thinks, condemned to forced labour on the palace of Simon Maccabæus, scratched on its wall: "May fire follow up Simon's palace!" seems to have been prophetic of the ruin which the rising was to bring upon his native country.

Other things there are in Prof. Macalister's book which are interesting for reasons other than historical. The evolution of the so-called Roman lamp from a kind of triangular dish or tray folded over like a leaf at the apex of the triangle is here clearly shown. So is the damage done to the cause of archaeology by the incessant hunting for "souvenirs" by ignorant tourists, which leads even to the cutting down of trees much needed for shelter. The inconvenience of the system of permits which compels the excavator to clear his site within a specified time, irrespective of hindrances by bad weather and epidemics, is also made clear, and might, one would think, be remedied by proper representations. As it is, the expense of excavating is enormous, and Prof. Macalister thinks that to excavate Gezer thoroughly in the three years allotted would have cost 350*l.* per month.

Finally, the two volumes of text are well and clearly written, while the third, which consists entirely of illustrations, makes, with those scattered with no sparing hand throughout the text, a most valuable record of nearly all the objects recovered from the site. Prof. Macalister is to be heartily congratulated on their appearance, and it is to be hoped that their publication will increase the popularity of the useful body which is responsible for their production.



## CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

MR. AITKEN has brought together at the National Gallery of British Art probably the most representative exhibition of Legros's art that has been shown in England. The collection of etchings, it is true, could hardly better that recently offered at Mr. Gutekunst's gallery. The drawings, while admirably chosen—the charmingly unsymmetrical head of a girl (65) may be specially mentioned—show also a branch of his activity which has been so copiously exhibited of recent years as to be well known to the public. The paintings, on the other hand, will be somewhat of a surprise to many in their variety, and from the fact—which argues a greater productiveness than we were prepared for—that there should be as many as sixty-two tolerably important pictures available in England. Except for the occasional “demonstration studies” done before his students at the Slade School, the general aspect of Legros's painting suggests the man of few canvases, brooding over a single theme till it had become a little stale to him, when an artist of less ponderous seriousness would have done his best at a venture and passed on to a fresh inspiration. Particularly is this true of subjects of church ritual, in which priestly vestments play an important part and the seriousness becomes frigid formality. Among such paintings *The Angelus* (18) shows Legros at his best. By its intimate characterization and homely sincerity it reminds one of Lenain. The Tate Gallery's own version of a similar theme is more sentimental, and the execution more liquid and less precise in its intention. *The Horse Mill* (2) is a work of dramatic genre of some power; and *The Retreat from Moscow* (50) and the sketch done before Slade School pupils at Hampstead Heath (57) are the best of the landscapes.

The Summer Exhibition at Mr. McLean's Galleries contains a delightful Cazin, *La Route: la Nuit* (25), of extraordinarily suave execution, which in this instance so harmonizes with the theme as not to preclude dignity. In Rousseau's *Sunset* (9) the modelling of the ground is admirably in accord with the highly coloured sky, but the series of horizontal rhythms established by the stratified clouds and gentle undulations of the almost flat landscape is so broken by the upstanding trees that the coherence of the design is damaged. As an example of the use of deep, transparent pigment it is highly instructive. Harpignies (10 and 15), and in less degree Corot (19, 29, 32), Termeulen (14), and Fantin (7 and 30), are the chief of the other artists represented. Josef Israëls is an artist we cannot estimate so highly as some critics, but his large *Frugal Meal* (17) is a fairly good example.

Monotype—forty-four examples of which are shown by Mr. John Witcombe in the outer of these galleries—is a “touch-and-go” process in which an adventurous and experimental policy seems the only wise one. It is not a method which has produced work of much importance, though an occasional print by M. Ludovic Rodo has the right audacity and bold reliance on the sense of touch to accomplish whatever modulation is attempted. Mr. Witcombe's collection is based on prudent lines, and hardly justifies by any discoveries the needlessly oblique approach.

We could imagine M. Léon Bakst trusting to the semi-accidental effects of monotyping to some purpose. His show at

the Fine Art Society's Gallery displays a “crânerie” of execution more striking than his merits as a designer. His art is difficult to estimate, because, perhaps, he is just at that point of development when it is dubious whether he is to settle down as a designer of the type of M. Dulac, but with a livelier and more functional use of line, or whether he is to go forward and grow into an artist of real creative power. At first sight he would seem to be that already, for what is lacking in the perfection of his sense of rhythm is made up by the vehemence of its expression. It is only after studying these drawings awhile that one is inclined to feel their force a little mechanical. Yet even this judgment appears a little severe when we consider the liveliness and the varied amusement to be found in these characteristic designs. Alike as a costume designer and an inventor of stage scenery M. Bakst is fortunate in being engaged on exactly the work he is naturally fitted for, and obviously we mean this as no slur on his talent. The large oil paintings shown are neither accomplished nor promising. The stage work is both, and if the accomplishment is so extraordinarily facile as already to make the present critic fear decadence, that is, perhaps, only to say that he has not entirely *l'esprit de son âge*, like M. Bakst.

## CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Twenty-Third Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on Thursday, June 27th, Sir Hercules Read in the chair.

On the Report some discussion took place as to the ‘Annual Index of Archæological Papers,’ the issue of which appeared to be in danger owing to the absence of adequate support. The Congress were, however, unanimous in their opinion of the importance of the ‘Index’ to all students.

Mr. Albany Major read the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which gave a complete account of what had been done by way of preserving, exploring, recording, and destroying these monuments during the past year.

A new feature was a Report from the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, from which it appeared that much work was being done there in exploration and record. The effect of the Land Act had, however, been most prejudicial, as numbers of cases occurred in which the new proprietors destroyed the remains previously preserved by the unwillingness of the peasantry to meddle with them. In one case a fine circle of seven stones had been destroyed by the removal of all but one, which had been left as a rubbing-post for cattle. A thorough exploration was being made of the famous Hill of Tara.

Much damage had been done to ramparts of camps and barrows by golf clubs. Appeals had been made which it was hoped would prevent such damage in future.

The threatened damage to the fine camp on St. George's Hill, Weybridge, had been averted, and there was an undoubted increase in the interest taken in the subject generally.

Major Freer (Leicester) then gave an account of three Bills now before Parliament dealing with the preservation of ancient monuments.

The most important was that introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Beauchamp for the consolidation and amendment of previous Acts. Buildings in use for ecclesiastical purposes and dwelling-houses in use were not included in this.

Major Freer also gave some account of the Report from the Foreign Office of the steps taken by other countries to preserve their ancient monuments. These were much more drastic than anything hitherto proposed in England, and applied particularly to churches still in use, which were strictly guarded against any attempt at alteration or alienation of their goods without consent of the appointed governing body. In Germany 86,000*l.* a year was voted for the purposes of preservation, and considerable sums in other countries.

Mr. Paley Baildon (Yorkshire) said that, at the request of several antiquaries, he had looked carefully into the House of Lords Bill, and had made notes of several suggestions that, he thought, would effect improvement. One was to enable interesting remains attached to habitations, although not in use themselves, to be included in the Bill, and another addition would give power to the Commission to appoint temporary inspectors for particular purposes.

Mr. Baildon objected to an expression used in the Bill, “artistic interest,” which was too vague, and might be interpreted to include ivy; he was himself in favour of a declaration that the destruction of ivy was not an offence under the Bill.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Aymer Vallance (Kent) strongly advocated the inclusion of churches in the Bill; and Mr. Johnston (Surrey) supported the proposal, mentioning what was being done abroad. The Rev. E. L. Goddard (Wilts) deprecated reference to foreign example, in view of the mischief done to buildings under Government auspices. Mr. Nigel Bond (Dorset) pointed out that churches were, under the proposed Bill, in the same position as dwelling-houses in use, and that it would probably be fatal to the chances of passing the Bill to attempt to include them. In this view the Chairman agreed, and said that, in response to the urgent request of the Society of Antiquaries, the Foreign Office had sixteen years ago procured a similar Report, and that this Report had been before the Congress years ago and action had been taken on it. It was satisfactory to find that now not only antiquaries, but also the public and the House of Commons itself, were taking interest in the matter. He proposed that the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Martin, be appointed delegate to give evidence on their behalf to the Committee, and that the amendments suggested by Mr. Baildon be adopted by the Congress and brought before the Committee. Both suggestions were formally adopted by the Congress, with one slight emendation offered by the Rev. F. Weaver (Somerset).

Dr. Philip Norman then drew attention to a proposal made by Lord Farrer, that the Ordnance Survey should be asked to record field-names on their 25-inch map. Mr. Swainson Cowper (Cumberland) stated that in the North field-names had largely disappeared; and Col. Attree (Sussex) said that he thought that the dates of such as remained were too various and uncertain for record. Mr. Baildon said a far better record remained in the schedules compiled under the Tithe Commutation Act, made before the great changes in land-ownership. Mr. Ralph Nevill reminded Congress that at their first meeting it was resolved to recommend all societies to purchase sets of the 25-inch Ordnance maps and record antiquities and field-names thereon. He urged the collection of auctioneers' particulars of sales of estates, which generally gave the names of the fields. He suggested that these names should be entered on the maps in the libraries. General doubt was expressed as to the value of names collected

by the Ordnance officers. Dr. Norman was asked to consider the subject further and bring up suggestions at the next Congress.

Dr. Martin then gave an account of negotiations between the South-Eastern Congress of Scientific Societies and the Earl of Verulam as to the thorough exploration of the site of Verulamium. Proposals made by the Society of Antiquaries had fallen through, as the Earl and the Treasury did not agree concerning treasure trove. Dr. Martin hoped for some arrangement, but the Congress appeared unable to share his hope.

### THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

#### CONGRESS AT GLOUCESTER.

LAST week the British Archaeological Association held their Annual Congress in Gloucester. About seventy members attended under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Keyser; the arrangements were admirably carried out by a local Committee, of which Mr. Roland Austin was the Hon. Secretary; and Canon Bazeley, Chairman of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, contributed much to the success of the Congress by his excellent descriptions of various places during the week.

On Monday, June 24th, the members visited the Cathedral, where they were received by the Dean and Mr. Waller, the architect for the Dean and Chapter. The Dean described the interesting features of the minster, and entertained the antiquaries to tea in the Cloister Garth, afterwards conducting them through the Deanery. In the evening the Mayor held a reception in the Guildhall, where the Corporation insignia, plate, municipal documents, and charters were exhibited. The Mayor welcomed the Association to the city, and Canon Bazeley and Mr. Hurry presented an address from the local archaeological society. Mr. Keyser gave his presidential address, and Mr. F. Hyett read a paper on the history of Gloucester, calling special attention to the records of its siege and the adventurous career of Edward Massey, governor of the city.

On Tuesday, the 25th, the morning was spent in visiting the principal churches and other objects of interest in Gloucester, including the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wotton, which, owing to an act of vandalism in 1861, has lost its nave; the church of St. Nicholas, the municipal church, with its Norman doorway, quaint "sanctuary" knocker, quadruple squint, and interesting records; the church of St. Mary-le-Crypt, the remains of the Priory of St. Oswald, the monastery of the Blackfriars, and the Roman wall. In the afternoon the members drove to the Norman church of Elkstone on the Cotswold Hills, through Birdlip, and thence to Prinknash Park, formerly the country seat of the Abbots of Gloucester, where the President of the local society, Mr. Dyer-Edwards, described the house, and entertained them to tea. In the evening the Bishop of Gloucester and Mrs. Gibson held a reception at the Palace, which was largely attended.

On Wednesday, the 26th, the antiquaries, by the invitation of Lord Fitzhardinge, visited Berkeley Castle, and saw the chamber in which King Edward II. is supposed to have been murdered, the shell keep, the great hall with its store of treasures and pictures, and the dungeon, and then adjourned to the church, one of the finest in the county. Later they drove, *via* Hill and Rockhampton, to Thornbury Church, and

then to the Castle by the invitation of Sir Stafford and Lady Howard. In the evening Mr. F. W. Waller gave a lecture at the Guildhall on the tower of Gloucester Cathedral, dealing specially with its structure and the details of it. Some years ago a large piece of stonework fell, which necessitated a complete examination of the tower, and Mr. Waller fully described the means he had adopted for its preservation.

On Thursday, the 27th, the members of the Association journeyed by steamboat on the Severn from Gloucester to Deerhurst, and thence to Tewkesbury. Under the direction of Canon Bazeley the Saxon church at Deerhurst was examined, and it was suggested that the site of the eastern apse, now a farmyard, should be rescued from secular use and restored to the church. The church is one of the most important specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom, and special attention was given to the font, with its spiral ornament showing unmistakable Irish work combined with elegant classical arabesque. The neighbouring farmhouse contains the remains of the old priory buildings, and Deerhurst possesses another gem of Saxon architecture—the chapel of Odda, adjoining a picturesque half-timbered farmhouse. At Tewkesbury the Abbey was visited under the guidance of the vicar and the sacristan, Mr. Bannister. The town is remarkable for its numerous examples of half-timbered houses, the oldest of which dates back to the fifteenth century. Several of these were visited, and the antiquaries walked along the "bloody lane" on the site of the Battle of Tewkesbury, and then from the Lower Lode steamed back to Gloucester.

A profitable evening was spent at the Museum, where Mr. Ellis, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. Ellis held a reception. Canon Bazeley lectured on some inscribed Roman tiles found during the recent excavations at Hucclecote, which disclosed the civilian and non-military character of Roman rule at Gloucester, and clearly established what was never surely known before. Mr. Payne exhibited some neolithic remains found in two barrows that had been excavated, and Mr. Keyser gave a short address on 'The Mural Paintings of Gloucestershire.' The Museum at Gloucester, the foundation of which had been advocated in 1846 on the occasion of the last visit of the Association, has only recently been established. It possesses many objects of value, but, owing to the lateness of its foundation, much has been lost, or has passed into private collections, that ought to have found its way into a public municipal museum.

On Friday, the 28th, the first place visited was Bishop's Cleeve, which possesses a beautiful church with a Norman porch, somewhat resembling in its details the church at Bredon. Hayles Abbey, of which Mr. St. Clair Baddeley is the historian, was examined under the direction of Canon Bazeley, who has for several years conducted excavations on the site, and recovered many treasures, beautifully carved stones and tiles, from the site of this much-despoiled Cistercian monastery. The little church adjoining the site of the abbey has some interesting mural paintings.

Winchcombe, once the capital of Mercia, and famous for its great abbey, every vestige of which has been destroyed, was next visited. The church was built by the last Abbot of Winchcombe, and is a fine Perpendicular pile. Sudeley Castle was next visited, and its memories of Queen Catherine Parr and her second husband Lord Seymour of Sudeley, of the Princess Elizabeth, after-

wards Queen, of her royal sire and Anne Boleyn, were recalled. In the evening Mr. W. H. Bruton gave a reception at his house, and exhibited a fine collection of mezzotint engravings after Rembrandt.

On the last day of the Congress, Saturday, the 29th, in the morning the President conducted the party to the churches of Bredon, Overbury, and Beckford, and in the afternoon most of the members dispersed.

The officials of the Association may be congratulated on the success of the Congress, and the members will retain many pleasant recollections of Gloucester and its shire.

#### HIGH PRICES FOR ENGRAVINGS.

ON Wednesday, June 26th, Messrs. Sotheby sold a magnificent collection of old mezzotint portraits, the property of a private collector. Out of 92 lots the following realized 200*l.* and upwards:—

By Barney: After Gainsborough, Duchess of Devonshire, 220*l.*

By Dickinson: After Reynolds, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, 270*l.*; Mrs. Mathew, 720*l.*; Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, 380*l.*; Elizabeth, Lady Taylor, 230*l.*. After Peters, Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, 230*l.*

By Gainsborough-Dupont: After Gainsborough, Mrs. Sheridan, 850*l.*

By Valentine Green: After Reynolds, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, 1,150*l.*; Jane, Countess of Harrington, 660*l.*; Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, 1,350*l.*; Emily, Countess of Salisbury, 520*l.*

By Hodges: After Romney, Ann Warren, 200*l.*

By Hudson: After Walton, Mrs. Curtis, 920*l.*

By Jones: After Gainsborough, Giovanna Baccelli, 250*l.*. After Romney, Edmund Burke, 420*l.*; Mrs. Davenport, 500*l.*

By J. R. Smith: After Reynolds, Mrs. Carnac, 280*l.*; Lady Hamilton, 290*l.*; Mrs. Musters, with dog, 280*l.*; Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton feeding Chickens, 800*l.*. After Peters, Lady Elizabeth Compton, 220*l.*; Love in her Eyes sits Playing, 225*l.*. After Romney, Miss Cumberland, 520*l.*; the Gower Family, 1,200*l.*; Mrs. Robinson, 430*l.*; Lady Louisa Stormont, 300*l.*; Henrietta, Countess of Warwick, 310*l.*

By Charles Turner: After Hoppner, Lady Cholmondeley and Child, 300*l.*

By James Walker: After Romney, Lady Isabella Hamilton, 360*l.*; Mrs. Musters, 700*l.*; Miss Frances Woodley, 300*l.*

By W. Ward: After Hoppner, Mrs. Benwell, 220*l.*; Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, 1,350*l.*; Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, 300*l.*; Mrs. M. A. Taylor, 710*l.*

By J. Watson: After Reynolds, Countess of Carlisle, 300*l.*

By Thomas Watson: After Reynolds, Catherine, Lady Bampfylde, 1,050*l.*; Mrs. Harding, 210*l.*; Warren Hastings, 240*l.*

By Young: After Hoppner, Mrs. Orby Hunter, with dog, 320*l.*; Lady Anne Lambton and Family, 420*l.*

The total of the sale was 25,165*l.* 10*s.*

The high prices just recorded were exceeded in the sale held by Messrs. Christie on Thursday, June 27th, when an engraver's proof of Lady Bampfylde, after Reynolds, by T. Watson, realized 1,522*l.* 10*s.*, being the highest price given at auction for an engraving. Other notable prices were: Sophia Western (Mrs. Hoppner), after Hoppner, by J. R. Smith, proof, with the title in open etched letters, 231*l.*; Mrs. Young (Eliza), after Hoppner, by J. Young, first state, 231*l.*; The Ladies Waldegrave, after Reynolds, by Valentine Green, first state, 861*l.*; Henrietta, Countess of Warwick, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, first state, 945*l.*; Miss Farren, after Lawrence, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colours, 136*l.* 10*s.*

#### COIN SALE.

ON Tuesday, June 11th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of coins and tokens of the British Possessions and Colonies formed by Mr. J. B. Caldecott, the chief prices being the following: Rupee, Bombay Presidency, 1672, 23*l.*; another, 1678, 16*l.* 10*s.*; Shilling, "Hog money," of the Somers Islands, 28*l.* 10*s.*; "Hog money" Sixpence, 16*l.* 10*s.*; "Hog money" Twopence, 15*l.*; Massachusetts, Willow-Tree Sixpence, 15*l.* 10*s.*; Rosa Americana, Pattern Twopence, 1724, 49*l.* 10*s.*; North-West Company Token, 1820, 17*l.* 5*s.*. The total of the sale was 1,749*l.* 6*s.*



## Fine Art Gossip.

PROF. TRAMOYERES BLASCO, the well-known authority on painters of Valencia, has recently published an important contribution to the subject entitled 'Un Colegio de Pintores en Valencia,' containing documentary material of great value for the history of art in Spain. Unlike Barcelona and Seville, Valencia had no guild of painters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the artists were forced to belong to the guilds either of Armourers or of Carpenters. The disadvantage to painters of this arrangement was obvious, and in 1607 it at last became possible to found a corporation for painters alone.

AN interesting exhibit of modern craft-work will be shown at the International Art Congress, to be held in Dresden in August. The chief feature of the Irish exhibit will be the examples of enamel-work and stained glass.

M. MAURICE FENAILLE has presented to the Louvre a fine example of a fifteenth-century illumination, probably the work of Jean Fouquet. It represents the 'Coronation of Alexander the Great,' and was seen at the Exhibition of French Primitives in 1904, with three other pages belonging to the same series. It was there recognized by M. P. Leprieux as a work of Fouquet. It will now be possible further to test the accuracy of the attribution by comparison with that artist's 'Livre d'Heures' of Etienne Chevalier, two pages of which are in the Louvre. Among recent acquisitions may also be mentioned a pastel of Abraham van Robais by Perronneau, which was purchased for a very large sum at the Doucet Sale. At the same sale a picture by Hubert Robert, 'L'Incendie du Théâtre de l'Opéra au Palais-Royal en 1781,' was bought for the Musée Carnavalet, and drawings by Watteau (and other objects) were acquired for the Musée des Beaux-Arts.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions Comte Durrieu drew attention to a 'Book of Hours' which belonged to King René, with miniatures dating from circa 1434-8, produced probably in the same workshop as the 'Grandes Heures de Rohan' and 'Les Heures à l'Usage d'Angers' (the last-named formerly in the Hamilton Collection). Among the principal miniaturists mentioned by the lecturer as belonging to this workshop were the Lescurier, who, though Parisian by origin, are known to have worked at Angers and Troyes, the most gifted and brilliant of the family being Adenot Lescurier, illuminator to Jeanne de Laval, the second wife of King René. At a previous meeting Comte Durrieu spoke of a Breviary of the Dukes of Burgundy in the British Museum, the miniatures of which show a close connexion with those of the 'Très Riches Heures' of the Duc de Berry at Chantilly.

THE exhibition of documents (at the Bibliothèque Nationale) concerning Jean Jacques Rousseau, organized in celebration of the second centenary of his birth, comprises, in addition to a collection of first editions, a certain number of portraits and engravings relating to his life and work by Moreau le jeune, Cochin, and Gabriel de Saint-Aubin.

MR. FRANCIS SANGORSKI, the well-known bookbinder and illuminator, who was drowned at Selsey on Monday last, was one of the first to profit by the extension of the Arts and Crafts movement to technical education in London, and had since taken

an active part in the teaching of his craft. His illuminations have been frequently described in our columns, and his bindings, especially of the inlaid sort, showed much technical skill and taste, though, like his illuminations, of a rather florid order. His most important works were the Omar Khayyám lost in the Titanic, and the Bible presented by King Edward to Jamestown, Virginia.

M. AMÉLINEAU in the *Journal des Savants* draws attention to the increasing importance of the Coptic texts of the Bible, which the recent announcements of the British Museum have now established to be the oldest in existence. He thinks that the time has come when a critical version of all the Coptic Biblical texts is called for, and points out, truly enough, that this would be of great service to the study at once of Coptic grammar and of the Ancient Egyptian language. He further hints that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has consented to the publication of the Coptic Biblical MSS. now in his possession, and that these may be made available for scholars before very long.

THE Belgian authorities are taking steps to preserve the ruins of Franchimont, famous in the annals of Liège. The older part dates from 1387, when the Prince Bishop, Arnould de Hornes, reconstructed the castle. The more recent portion belongs to the period of Everard de la Marck, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

THE Egypt Exploration Fund is holding an exhibition of Egyptian antiquities from Abydos, Atfieh, &c., from the 8th to the 20th inst, at King's College, Strand. The exhibits are the result of last season's research. Mr. T. E. Peet will deliver lectures on 'The Osireion' and 'A Season's Work in the Tombs of Abydos,' with lantern-slides, on the 12th and 19th.

## MUSIC

### THE NEW OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

SIGNOR RICCARDO ZANDONAI's four-act opera 'Conchita' was produced, for the first time in England, at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening. The work is disappointing, though there is salient interest in it. In the first act the feature of the first scene is the meeting of Mateo, the rich Spaniard, with Conchita, the factory girl. In it there is a good deal of noise and bustle, but, though different in detail, it seems like an imitation of the dressmakers' room in 'Louise,' which, in spite of its realism, has a certain inspiration which is lacking in the factory workroom. The second scene, in the house of Conchita's mother, is good, and commendably short. The girl, who wishes to be loved for her own sake, is annoyed with Mateo (who sees they are poor) for giving money to the mother, and, being of an independent spirit, decides that the money must be returned, and that she must go away and earn a living for them both by singing and dancing. In the second act accordingly we find her in a music-hall. Mateo is there, and after long argument persuades her to go away from

the place. He gives her the key of a quiet, retired house belonging to him. There is a certain amount of cleverness in the music of this scene, yet it does not satisfy, and the end is tame. All of the acts, in fact, have ineffective finales though in the last one, after the final reconciliation of the lovers, a fine, broad theme bursts out, but is not worked up to an impressive climax. In the third act Mateo, outside the gate of his house, is mocked by Conchita, who does not believe his love and despair genuine; but the whole scene is exaggerated and unreal—the passion is torn to tatters. The final act, though short, is the most dramatic on the stage, and the composer rises to his theme. The story, with its repeated quarrels and reconciliations, tends to monotony. The libretto, based on a well-known novel, is too thin to be satisfactory.

Signor Zandonai's music, even where it does not fully satisfy, is always more or less interesting. Throughout we find rhythmic life, absence of sensational harmonies or effects, and clever orchestral colouring. In Charpentier's 'Louise,' to refer once more to that opera, the stage action attracts more than the music; in 'Conchita' it is just the reverse. Although there are some big moments, the composer does not develop his material with that breadth and strength which not only defeat, but also rout dullness. One instance of this occurs in the music-hall scene. The audience repeat a phrase two or three times, but each time without material change or addition to increase the effect. We frankly record our impressions after a first hearing, but however much we may qualify our praise, we believe that Signor Zandonai has a future before him, and that he only wants a good libretto to make fuller display of his gifts. He has time on his side, for he is not yet thirty years old.

The chief personages in the opera are Conchita and Mateo. Mlle. Tarquinia Tarquini, who impersonated the former, sang and acted well, but Signor Schiavazzi's voice sounded aggressive. He was, however, singing in a building new to him. Anyhow, we should not like to judge definitely of these two artists from a work in which the orchestral music is for the most part of prime importance. Signor Panizza conducted.

### Musical Gossip.

OF the second and third days of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace there is little to record. The performances were fine, and the choir was remarkable for richness and purity of tone and the expressive delivery of the words. All the solo singers, whose names have already appeared in these columns, were successful. Sir Frederic Cowen is an able conductor, but it was chiefly owing to the trouble which he took at the rehearsals that the results were so satisfactory.

THE eighteenth season of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, opens on August 17th and ends on October 26th.

A FOUR-ACT opera, 'König Harlequin,' by Mr. George H. Clutsam, will be produced at Berlin on the 7th of September. An opera by this composer was produced by Mr. Thomas Beecham at His Majesty's Theatre in 1910, entitled 'A Summer Night.'

A CORRESPONDENCE is being carried on in the *Revue Musicale*, published by the Paris section of the International Society of Musicians, in which M. Joachim Nin, a well-known pianist, declares that the pianoforte ought entirely to supersede the antiquated harpsichord. Madame Wanda Landowska, equally well known as a performer on the harpsichord, admits that the pianoforte is a softer instrument for certain old music—among which we hope she would include many works of Bach—but argues that the harpsichord does fuller justice to the delicate *pièces* of Couperin, Chambonnières, Rameau, Scarlatti, and other composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This reasonable distinction ought to win for her the approval of all musicians who are acquainted with the music in question, in which composers devised effects specially for the older instrument.

SIGNOR BUSONI is engaged on a mystery-play in three scenes, entitled 'The Secret.'

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.  
TUES. Annette Ellis and G. Nix Webster's Recital, 8.15, Clavier Hall.  
— Madame Marie Melly's Concert, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
WED. Signor Armando Leoncini's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
— Katherine Ruth Heyman's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
— 'The Glenda,' 8.30, Savoy Theatre.  
THURS. Philippe Couderc's Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.  
— Robert Pollak's Violin Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.

## DRAMA

### IRISH TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

THERE has been an almost unanimous protest in the press against the Philistinism of late-comers at the performance of Synge's 'Riders to the Sea' on the 27th of last month. A play so curt and direct in its appeal, and so loaded with tragic *émeute*, must have its electrical affinity with the audience undisturbed, or the thread is irretrievably lost. Those who stamped into the Court Theatre in the middle of its production not only ruffled the onlookers and blurred the fine acting, but also totally destroyed the essential line of communication. The management should exercise the utmost severity upon such vandalism. It is a price good companies have to pay for popularity. 'Riders to the Sea,' though structurally at fault in that its action might have been amplified and diversified to admit of more freedom, is nevertheless Synge's greatest work. It has been so persistently criticized and appreciated that further exposition is superfluous. More than others of his plays, it gives the lie to such as brand Synge with provinciality. The emotions it dramatizes are not Celtic any more than they are Saxon. They are universal, and are gathered into the common heritage of mankind through the power and intensity of Synge's artistry. There was no perceptible falling away

*Riders to the Sea.* By J. M. Synge.  
*Family Failing.* By William Boyle.

in the acting from the lofty achievement of last year.

On the same evening the Abbey Theatre Company played 'Family Failing,' a new comedy by Mr. William Boyle. It is a *jeu d'esprit*, depending almost entirely for its effect upon a single situation. The "Do-Nothing Donellys," who have let their farm fall into ruin through sheer atrophy and laziness, are galvanized into febrile activity by the return of their uncle from America, who, it is presumed, will leave them his fortune. The uncle, the richest inheritor of the family slackness, has, as it requires but little sagacity to divine, before he himself reveals it, no fortune, and the Donellys slide back into their comfortable and pre-avuncular lethargy. Though loose and thin, the piece is droll and diverting enough. Had the author given it more momentum by rigid elimination of the irrelevant, and had it not been written, as we imagine, round the jocular figure of Mr. Arthur Sinclair, it would have shone with a less heavy and artificial lustre. Like the immemorial egg, it was only good in parts. It was constructed maladroitly and lacked substance. True comedy sparkled out of its unwieldy bulk only in jets and flickers, and it frequently provoked laughter by crude and laborious devices. Shrewd observation of Irish types was its most potent charm. Otherwise it lurched and dragged clumsily.

Mr. Sinclair had *carte blanche* for his comic prowess with Dominic Donelly, and was not slow to make the most of it. He contrasted the sluggish with the ephemerally active Dominic with the happiest results. He should, however, avoid throwing sops to the groundlings in the way of naked facetiousness. His art is worth more than that. Miss Eileen O'Doherty, whose dramatic faculty has developed this year, gave a convincing rendering of Dominic's fond, tired, fussy, and pathetically aimless sister; and Mr. Kerrigan—one of the best actors in the company—individualized a hard and industrious neighbour. His wife was played by a new-comer, Miss Violet McCarthy, who made a début that bodes well for the future. Mr. O'Donovan was a trifle obvious and stiff as the uncle. The rest acted well and heartily.

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Gorki (Maxim), *THE LOWER DEPTHS*, A PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, translated by Laurence Irving, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin  
The printed version of the powerful and sombre play we noticed in *The Athenæum* of Dec. 9, 1911, p. 745.

Shakespeare Plays, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. S. Gordon: AS YOU LIKE IT; CORIOLANUS; A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM; THE TEMPEST; and HAMLET, 1/ net each.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

We cannot help thinking that editions of Shakespeare are being overdone. This one, however, being moderate in price and well

equipped, should find its readers. Three of the plays appeared in one volume in 1910. Originality in notes is hardly possible, but Mr. Gordon has supplied a good summary of what needs explaining, while his Introductions are at once fuller and livelier than those of the ordinary school-book. We do not always agree with his verdicts, but it is pleasant to see independent criticism. Some incisive remarks are made about infelicitous conjectures, and textual questions are briefly considered—too briefly, perhaps. We had supposed that the Oxford text of W. J. Craig was reproduced, but Mr. Gordon does not follow it in making Rosalind, according to all the Folios, speak of "my child's father" in 'As You Like It,' I. iii. 11. He prints "my father's child" without a hint of any alteration in the notes, and thereby gives an opportunity for the return of some of the remarks he makes about the misguided improvements of editors. We also find in 'Tempest,' III. i. 15, "Most busiest when I do it." The Introduction refers to "trouble" here, and suggests misread handwriting; but it would have been well either to mark the text with an obelus, or to say in the Notes that the conjecture adopted is reasonable, but not universally accepted.

Yeats (W. B.), *THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE*, 1/ net. Fisher Unwin  
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